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10/088949

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE OF

PCT/US00/26631

September 28, 2000

September 29, 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION SYSTEM TO COORDINATE THE EXECUTION OF A PLURALITY OF SEPARATE COMPUTER SYSTEMS TO EFFECTUATE A PROCESS (AMENDED IN SEARCH REPORT)									
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Anna PETROVSKAYA									
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:									
1. 🗷	1	This	This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.						
2. 🔲]	This	This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.						
3.	l		This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.						
4. 🔲]	The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).							
5. X									
a.			is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).						
ј в. Ц с.			has been communicated by the International Bureau.						
tet c.	_	×	is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).						
]	_	English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).						
可 a. .西 b.			is attached hereto. has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).						
6 a. b.	3	Am	endments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).						
a			are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).						
50).		have been communicated by the International Bureau.						
L.J).).		have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.						
	J.	N N	have not been made and will not be made.						
	_		English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).						
		An engine ranguage translation of the antendrichts to the claims under FC1 Autoro 19 (35 c.s.e. 5). (c)(2)). An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) - 2 pages.							
9. 2	_		English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(e)(5)).						
<u> </u>									
Items	11.		below concern document(s) or information included:						
11.]		Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.						
12.		An	assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.						
15/ []	A I	FIRST preliminary amendment.						
14.]	A	SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.						
15.]	. A	substitute specification.						
16	コ	Α	change of power of attorney and/or address letter.						
17		Α	computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.						
18 [A	second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).						
19	_	A	second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).						
20.	×	Ot	her items or information: Application Data Sheet (2 pages) and Return receipt postcard.						
CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY "EXPRESS MAIL"									
Express Mail Label No.: EV093210707US Date of Deposit: March 22, 2002									
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.									

Tamara Alcaraz

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (.E.	1000010	INTERNATIONAL A	APPLICATION NO.	ATTORNEY'S E	OCKET				
<u> </u>	088949		PCT/US00/26631	NUMBER: 51459	22000100				
21. The following fee	1. The following fees are submitted:								
	BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):								
nor international searc	Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO\$1,040.00								
	International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO\$890.00								
	International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO\$740.00								
	International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provision of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)								
International prelimina and all claims satisfied									
			BASIC FEE AMOUNT =	\$890.00					
	Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than \square 20 \boxtimes 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).								
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE						
Total claims	35 - 20 =	15	x \$18.00	\$270.00					
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$0.00					
MULTIPLE DEPENI	\$0.00								
	\$1160.00								
Applicant claims smallby ½.	ed above are reduced	\$580.00							
100	SUBTOTAL =	\$580.00							
Processing fee of \$130 and 20 and 30 months from	\$0.00								
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 a. A check in the amount of \$ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. Please charge my <u>Deposit Account No. 03-1952</u> in the amount of \$580.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. 									
d. Fees are to be charged to a credit card. WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.									
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.									
SEND ALL CORRESPON									
	Morrison & Foerster LLP SIGNATURE								
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SYSTEM FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS FOR EXECUTION ON DISTRIBUTED COMPUTER SYSTEMS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) to provisional patent application serial no. 60/156,809, filed September 29, 1999.

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention is in the field of development and maintenance of software solutions. More particularly, the invention relates to a tool that somewhat systematizes and automates the process of developing and maintaining such software solutions for execution on distributed computer systems.

BACKGROUND

We live during exiting times of hi-tech revolution that deeply affects many aspects of our society. In particular it has changed how companies compete with one another. No matter what industry sector, today's competitive edge comes from mastering emerging technologies ahead of the rivals. For example, a restaurant's web page with a current menu gives a competitive advantage over other restaurants. In the software business, customers prefer companies that provide documentation, customer support and sales on-line. While the revolution has been triggered by new communication technologies (popularly known as "the Internet"), the rapid pace has been sustained by using software rather than hardware to implement many features of emerging technologies quickly and inexpensively. This rapid pace of technology creates an ever-changing environment. The environment is so dynamic that many times features designed into software at one point of time are no longer sufficient by

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the time the software gets to the market. Consequently, new technologies systematically come out without being fully accustomed to the environment in which they are to be used. However, competition is pushing many companies to make the best use of emerging technologies by integrating and extending them to the point where they provide full solutions. We call these solutions "in-house solutions" as they are developed inside of a company and customized for its own use. We shall distinguish in-house solutions from commercial solutions that are made for sale.

In-house solutions may be built to implement business methods or to improve operations. Business method in-house solutions implement entire business methods such as selling books online, recording CDs to customer order or providing Internet services to clients. While not every business method can be implemented by an in-house solution, many businesses employ in-house solutions to improve internal or external operations. Internally focused in-house solutions implement employee or equipment related processes. For example, an internally focused in-house solution may implement an "incoming process" used by companies whenever they hire a new employee. Externally focused in-house solutions implement processes targeted at clients, suppliers or partners. While business method in-house solutions enable new types of businesses to function, operations oriented in-house solutions cut costs and delays by streamlining operations. For over a decade, in-house solutions have been enabling companies to survive and compete in today's hi-tech revolution conditions.

Conventional tools for implementing "in-house solutions" are now discussed. On the low technical level, in-house development and maintenance are very similar to their commercial counterparts. Consequently, in-house developers and administrators have traditionally used generic tools such as languages, compilers, libraries, version control applications, bug tracking systems and others. However, as it is discussed in greater detail below, there are some important differences between in-house and commercial solutions. Because of these differences, enterprises developing and maintaining in-house solutions have needs that have not been addressed for over a decade.

Let us list and briefly explain some of the problems that arise from the fact that in-house solutions are not made for a large commercial market. First, the financial gains from developing such software are significantly lower. While millions

of copies of commercial software could be sold for \$100 or more per copy, in-house solutions are considered a success if they save a few million dollars over their lifetime. Thus funding available for in-house solutions is under 1% of funding available for commercial software. Consequently, enterprises can not afford to keep permanent development and support teams working on in-house solutions. Instead, they gather expertise from all over the enterprise for a short period to develop the solution. The support is done on demand by administrators of the solution. While this tactic saves money, it also results in a multitude of problems that we will summarize below.

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Since development team does not exist as a stand-alone group, immediate concerns prevail over long-term needs during development cycle. Infrastructure work (such as architecture and documentation) gives way to specific convenience features. Little assessment and plans are made for how solution will evolve with changing needs of enterprise. Since members of the team come from different groups and do not work on the project full-time, they bring with themselves priorities and schedules that come from their other projects. This leads to longer development cycles, because the whole team moves at the pace of its slowest member at any given point in time.

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In contrast to a commercial development environment, there is no dedicated technical writer to write proper documentation and to keep track of changes made to software over time. Therefore, in-house solutions are usually poorly or not at all documented. Furthermore, unlike in commercial development, there are no dedicated Quality Assurance engineers. Thus, Quality Assurance is not performed at all or performed by engineers who have little knowledge of the product they are testing. Consequently, very few bugs are discovered prior to the product going live.

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In commercial development, the development team is kept intact after the first version of solution goes live. Moreover, the development team trains additional resources to help maintain and support the solution. In contrast, the in-house development team is disbanded after the solution goes live. Improvements and bug fixes of in-house solutions are usually done sporadically by new developers. There is no guarantee that developers extending a solution participated in its initial development. Therefore, no expertise is passed on from the original development team to developers who end up maintaining the solution. This is especially harmful to

the quality of the solution because there is no up-to-date documentation.

Consequently, expertise and code are not reused during extensions of a solution.

Since many new technologies are integrated in an in-house solution, it is virtually impossible to find an administrator who is experienced in working with all of the technologies involved. Furthermore, administrators who support in-house solutions receive no training and are given no documentation to train themselves. Consequently, not only does it take a long time to debug and fix problems, but also new problems are often introduced via patches made by administrators with little knowledge of the system.

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Another drawback of in-house solutions is that they get very little exposure to a technical audience. Since millions of copies of commercial software are typically sold, millions of technical teams comprised of developers and administrators learn about the software as well as install and test it for their own use. This fact is well known to IT departments, who like to let new software float on the market for a few months before installing it on their own systems. Many bugs are usually discovered within the first few months of new software being on the market and developers create jumbo patches that are distributed to customers. In contrast, in-house solutions only enjoy the audience of one development team and a few administrators who maintain the system later. Thus, bugs inherent in the solution may not be discovered until after they have caused extensive damage. While bugs contribute to overall low quality of software, it is in the system security area where bugs may be the most harmful. This is because one small security bug can invalidate the security of the whole system. While commercial solutions enjoy the benefits of collective efforts to discover security bugs and prevent break-ins, security of an in-house solution is left to a small team of developers.

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A major purpose of in-house development is to integrate available technologies into a solution that closely fits the needs of the enterprise. As we mentioned earlier, the rapid pace of technology creates an ever-changing environment. Therefore, to stay effective, an in-house solution should evolve dynamically with the changing needs of the enterprise. Unfortunately poor architecture, missing documentation and absent training make extending in-house solutions a slow, error-prone and inefficient process. Since measuring the cost of

inefficiency and low quality is a difficult task, let us turn to an example where they translated into some very visible numbers. On June 10th of 1999 a twenty two-hour outage of eBay's website was followed by a \$2 billion drop in the company's market value. The cause of the outage was determined to be an attempt to add new features to an existing in-house system.

To summarize, it is desired that today's enterprise be able to efficiently develop and maintain in-house solutions that are comparable in quality, reliability and security to commercial solutions; that are subject to all the limiting factors imposed on in-house solutions; and that dynamically adapt to changes in enterprise's needs.

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SUMMARY

In accordance with the invention, a system is provided to effectuate steps of a process such as a business process. A core system receives a request by a user to effectuate the process, along with user data upon which it is desired to effectuate the process. A coordinating system causes and coordinates execution of a plurality of target computer system based on the indication of the action and user data, to accomplish effectuation of the process.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration of the environment in which the invention operates.
 - Fig. 2 illustrates an embodiment in accordance with the invention.
- Fig. 3 illustrates a particular detailed implementation of the Fig. 2 embodiment.
 - Fig. 4 illustrates the Fig. 3 implementation in greater detail.
- Fig. 5 illustrates a tree data model usable in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.
 - Fig. 6 illustrates an example of a specific tree structure.
 - Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate a method by which an ENGINE processes a Request.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

We now describe in detail several embodiments in accordance with the invention. The description includes a source code listing included herein as Appendix A. We use *italicized* words to denote elements of our data model and CAPITALIZED words to denote external components, components of our system and subjects. We use typewriter font to denote machine commands, data, file and directory names. In referring to our source code, we will use relative and absolute pathnames. By default, relative pathnames will be relative to /share/Kiki/wF/prod directory.

A schematic representation of our system is depicted in Fig. 1. The box labeled CORE SYSTEM 102 represents the core of the embodiment. Boxes labeled APPLICATION 1 (104a) through APPLICATION N (104n) represent existing applications employed in an enterprise. Boxes labeled DEVELOPER 106, ADMINISTRATOR 108 and USER 110 represent an in-house solution developer, an in-house solution administrator and an in-house solution user respectively. Arrows represent directions of data flows.

To create an in-house solution, DEVELOPER 106 interacts with CORE SYSTEM 102 to define an *Action*. An *Action* is a definition of an in-house solution. It contains information as to which APPLICATIONS 104 are to be involved and what data needs to be collected from USER 110 and passed to APPLICATIONS 104, as well as rules for execution. To use the in-house solution created by DEVELOPER 106, USER 110 interacts with CORE SYSTEM 102 and places a *Request* to run the *Action*. Request contains data passed by USER 110 and a reference to the *Action*. When a Request has been placed, CORE SYSTEM 102 interacts with APPLICATIONS 1 through N (104a through 104n) specified in *Action* and passes USER 110 data from the Request to APPLICATIONS 104 following rules defined in the Action. ADMINISTRATOR 108 interacts with CORE SYSTEM 102 to monitor execution of the Request, diagnose and troubleshoot problems if they arise. Action and Request are part of our data model that is discussed in more detail later in this Detailed Description.

Let us look at CORE SYSTEM 102 in more detail (see Fig. 2). We identify the following components of CORE SYSTEM 102: user interface (UI) 202, data store

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(STORE) 204 and engine (ENGINE) 206. UI 202 enables exchange of information between DEVELOPER 106, ADMINISTRATOR 108 or USER 110 on one hand and STORE 204 on the other hand. STORE 204 is used to hold *Actions*, *Requests*, execution data, logs, ENGINE 206 state information, and other data necessary for the system to function. ENGINE 206 monitors STORE 204 for new *Action* definitions created by DEVELOPER 106 and new *Requests* posted by USER 110. When ENGINE 206 receives a *Request*, it verifies its consistency with the corresponding *Action* definition. ENGINE 206 then passes USER 110 data from the *Request* to APPLICATIONS 104 according to rules specified in the *Action*. ENGINE 206 monitors communications with APPLICATIONS 104 and receives updates on completion of operations from APPLICATIONS 104. ENGINE 206 stores all execution data received from APPLICATIONS 104 in STORE 204. ADMINISTRATORS 108 can view the execution details via UI 202.

We have discussed the implementation of the general model. Fig. 3 illustrates a refined embodiment. In particular, the refinement is a mechanism of communication between ENGINE 206 and APPLICATIONS 104. When ENGINE 206 needs to pass data to an APPLICATION 104 it creates a *Job Order* containing the data and places it in STORE 204. The boxes labeled AGENT 1 (302a) through AGENT N (302n) represent components of our system that correspond to APPLICATIONS 1 (104a) through N (104n). An AGENT 302 has the responsibility of picking up *Job Orders* for its APPLICATION 104 from STORE 204, passing the data contained in the *Job Order* to the APPLICATION 104, monitoring execution, and recording results of operations in STORE 204. After an AGENT 302 updates a *Job Order* with execution details it received from its APPLICATION 104, ENGINE 206 picks up the *Job Order*, determines whether operation performed by the APPLICATION 104 was successful, and continues working according to the rules defined in the *Action*.

The AGENTS 302 communicate with APPLICATIONS 104 through an operating system. During *Action* creation DEVELOPER 106 specifies a special string (command) for each APPLICATION 104. ENGINE 206 retrieves the command, makes substitutions of portions of the string for USER 110 data and stores the resulting command in Job Order together with USER 110 data. AGENT 102

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retrieves the *command* from *Job Order* and presents it to operating system for execution.

It may not always be possible or convenient to record the whole operation to be performed by APPLICATION 104 in one command string. In such cases DEVELOPER 106 has the option of creating a custom executable, containing the full operation to be performed by the APPLICATION 104. Boxes labeled C1 (304a) through CN (304n) in Fig. 3 represent these custom executables. The command then becomes a simpler string that calls the custom executable. Although there is no restriction on the complexity of the custom executables, we expect them to usually be simple scripts. Development of the custom executables is simplified due to a number of factors. First of all, the AGENT 102 typically runs on the same machine as the custom executable and (usually) the APPLICATION 104, thus there is no need for communications over network. (Of course, in its broadest aspect, the invention is not so limited.) The custom executable can be written in any language of DEVELOPER's (106) choosing, and thus could be native to the APPLICATION 104 and the operating system environment. Finally, the AGENT 104 makes user data readily available to the custom executable. We support several ways of passing data: as part of command string, on standard input and via environment variables.

We now discuss an overview of a detailed implementation. We used Directory Server as STORE 204. Throughout this document we use the terms Directory Server, LDAP server and LDAPSVR interchangeably to mean Directory Server. Directory Servers are produced by many commercial and non-commercial organizations (e.g. Netscape Corp. and University of Michigan). Additional information about Directory Servers and the protocols used to communicate with them (LDAP and LDAPS) can be found in RFCs 1777 and 2251 at http://www.cis.ohio-state.edu/hypertext/information/rfc.html as well as documentation provided by manufacturers of Directory Servers. We used Netscape LDAP SDK library for communication with Directory Server. Documentation on LDAP SDK is available from Netscape. We used a collection of web pages and CGI scripts as UI 202. Users (DEVELOPER 106, ADMINISTRATOR 108 and USER 110) of the system can access UI 202 via a web browser (404, 406 and 408, respectively. The code for most components is written in C+++. To compile the C++

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code we used GNU egcs compiler produced by Free Software Foundation. Portions of code for UI are written in Perl5, Bourne Shell, HTML and C++.

Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of our detailed implementation. Boxes with solid borders represent physical machines. Boxes with double borders represent software components developed as part of our system. Boxes with dotted border are either standard third party applications or pre-existing applications. Boxes labeled A1 through AN denote APPLICATION 1 (104a) through APPLICATION N (104n). Boxes with dashed borders are optional components developed by DEVELOPER 106. Arrows in the diagram represent connections (network or other). Arrows are drawn in the direction in which the connection is initiated. Dotted arrows represent connections made via LDAP or LDAPS protocols. Dashed arrows represent connections made via HTTP or HTTPS protocols. Thus all network connections in our system are made via standard protocols with secure counterparts. Our implementation includes the following components: ENGINE 206, AGENT 102, LIBRARY (which is common to every component as described in greater detail below). and UI 202.

We will describe each component in more detail below, however, first let us turn to the data model we used in our implementation. We define the following classes of objects for storage: CPAT, ParamW, User, Group, Engine, Agent, Action, Job, Request, Job Order and Folder. Each of the classes has a corresponding class defined in our C++ code and in LDAPSVR schema. Throughout this description, we use the same italicized object class names to also mean objects of the class as well as the general notions the objects are intended to represent. CPAT is the parent of all the other classes we store in LDAPSVR and has the standard class top as its parent. We do not use objects belonging to class CPAT directly, but rather use the class as a virtual parent class. CPAT has a field name that is stored in attribute cn. We use names as user-friendly object identifiers that are suggestive of the object's function. We store all of our objects in the same tree in LDAPSVR. The top of our tree is a Folder called TOP. Folders are used to organize data inside of our tree in LDAPSVR into subtrees. Users are given an interface to build arbitrary trees of Folders. Objects of classes Engine, ParamW, Agent, Action and Job can be stored anywhere inside of our tree. For convenience we impose additional structure on our tree. Directly

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underneath Folder TOP, we create Folders Users, Groups, Collections and System. Folders Users and Groups contain objects of type Users and Groups respectively. Folder System contains system information. Folder Collections contains user defined Folders, also called Collections. User defined objects go inside of Collections.

See Fig. 5 for an example of a tree. In this figure boxes with solid border denote Folders and boxes with dotted border denote other objects. An object of class Engine (e.g., the object labeled 502) stores configuration information for an ENGINE 206. An object of class Agent (e.g., the objects labeled 504a and 504b) stores configuration information for an AGENT-102. An object of class Action (e.g., the objects labeled 506a and 506b) stores an Action definition as described above. Action has a field script that holds a list of DNs of Jobs to be executed with some additional syntax. (DN stands for Distinguished Name, a unique identifier of a record in an LDAP database. See your Directory Server documentation or RFCs for more information on DNs.)

Field paramDN of Action stores a list of DNs of ParamWs. An object of class ParamW is a definition of a parameter, and contains information on how to present it to USER, default and allowed values as well as syntax rules. An object of class Job (e.g., the objects labeled 508a, 508b and 508c) stores data needed to interact with a specific APPLICATION. Job has a field param that stores a list of parameters needed to execute the Job, and a field rval that stores a list of parameters that the Job will return. Job also has a pointer to the Agent that is to execute the Job and a field command that stores the command as described above. Job has a field notify that contains the email addresses of developers/maintainers of the Job who will be notified if this Job fails. An object of class Request stores Request as described above. A Request is an instance of an Action execution. Requests inherit names from corresponding Actions. Request also contains a field submitterDN, which identifies the USER who submitted the Request. An object of class Job Order stores Job Order as described above. A Job Order is an instance of a Job execution. Job Orders inherit names from Jobs. Job Orders also contains a field start_time that stores the timestamp of beginning of execution. ENGINE 206 uses this field to monitor how long the Job Order takes to complete.

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Our implementation includes four components: ENGINE, AGENT, UI and LIBRARY.

LIBRARY compiles into libutil.a, a library that contains procedures used by code in other components. Source code for LIBRARY is located in directory util.

Source code for ENGINE is located in directory engine. Below is an outline of the component. Please refer to the source code for details. ENGINE is intended to run as a daemon. It reads its configuration files and then proceeds to main loop. ServiceDN configuration parameter stores the DN of the tree in which ENGINE works. This would normally be TOP. ENGINE searches in its working tree for objects of type *Action* and creates a list of all *Actions* that need to be serviced. It then services each *Action* on the list. After each *Action* has been serviced, ENGINE sleeps for a specified interval of time before proceeding to the next iteration of the main loop. ENGINE expects to find a specific tree structure underneath an *Action*. An example of such structure is depicted in Fig. 6.

Each Action 602 has three Folders underneath it: In 604, Queue 606, and out 608. Folder In contains new Requests posted by USER. Folder Queue is where Requests reside while being executed. Folder out is for Requests that have been executed (completed or failed). To service an Action, ENGINE first processes its In Folder. ENGINE reads the definition of the Action and all Jobs mentioned in the script. It then parses each Request and checks that USER supplied all necessary parameters. ENGINE moves the parsed Request into Queue and creates Job Order objects underneath it. ENGINE creates one Job Order per each Job mentioned in the script. Job Orders get IDs made up of the Request ID with Job sequence number appended. Job sequence numbers come from numbering all Job references in the script in the order they appear. Each Job Order contains enough information for an AGENT to be able to execute it. It includes command, Job definition data and USER data from the Request.

Each Request has a status field that is used by ENGINE. When ENGINE first puts the Request into Queue, it gives it status of HOLD to indicate that it has not completed parsing it yet. After all Job Orders are created underneath the Request,

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ENGINE changes the *Request's status* to RUNNABLE. Each *Job Order* also has a field *status* that is used by ENGINE and AGENTS. ENGINE first creates a *Job Order* with a *status* of HOLD.

After processing Folder In of each Action on the list, ENGINE moves on to process Folder Queue. For each Action it retrieves all Requests in Queue and processes them one by one. With reference to Figs. 7 and 8, we describe what ENGINE does with each Request. We also refer to the source code in file engine/EngineD.cc (especially procedures EngineD::state_machine and EngineD::wait_for_bg_jobs). Each Request has a field pc that holds the sequence number of the Job Order currently being executed. If pc is less than the total number of Job Orders in the Request (step 702), the ENGINE checks the Job Order pointed to by pc (see Fig. 7).

If the Job Order is a background Job Order (step 704), the ENGINE checks to see whether it has been placed (step 706). If the Job Order has not been placed, the ENGINE places the Job Order (step 708) before proceeding. The ENGINE then increases pc by one (step 710) and moves on to the next Job Order.

If the Job Order is a foreground Job Order, the ENGINE checks to see whether it has been placed (step 712). If the Job Order has not been placed, the ENGINE places the Job Order (step 714) and moves on to work on other Requests. If the Job Order has been placed before, the ENGINE checks the AGENT's queue to see if the Job Order has been completed (step 716). If not, the ENGINE moves on to the next Request. If yes, the ENGINE removes the Job Order from the AGENT's queue (step 718), determines whether the Job Order has succeeded or failed (step 720) and updates the Job Order record in the Request's subtree. If the Job Order was successful, the ENGINE pulls return values from the Job Order (step 722) and stores them in the Request. The ENGINE then increases pc (step 710) and moves on to the next Job Order.

If the Job Order has failed or there are no more Job Orders to process for this Request, the ENGINE waits for all background Job Orders (see figure 8). To do this, the ENGINE cycles through all background Job Orders (step 802) and removes completed ones from AGENTS' queues. If it encounters any background Job Orders

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that have not yet finished execution (step 804), ENGINE moves on to process other Requests. If all background Job Orders have finished, ENGINE determines the status of the Request (step 806). If all Job Orders in the Request have completed successfully the status of the Request is COMPLETE, otherwise the status is ERROR. Lastly, the ENGINE moves the whole Request subtree from Folder Queue to Folder out (step 808) and goes on to do other work.

To place a Job Order, ENGINE first determines values of all parameters needed by the Job Order. ENGINE takes Request's parameter values and assigns them to the Job Order parameters taking into account parameter mappings defined in the script. Parameter mappings allow a Job Order parameter value to be an arbitrary string with references to Request's parameters. For example, suppose Request has parameter x, Job Order has parameter y, and parameter mappings in script specify that y="%<x> number". Then if x has value of "telephone", y will get value of "telephone number". In this example %<x> is a reference to parameter x. If there is no parameter mapping defined for a parameter, its value is set to be the value of identically named Request parameter. After ENGINE determines values of all Job Order parameters, it makes substitutions of parameter references for Job Order parameter values in command string and standard input data (input). Finally, ENGINE writes the Job Order in AGENT's queue with status of Runnable.

To pull return values (rvals) from a Job Order, ENGINE consults reverse parameter mapping definitions specified in script. Reverse parameter mappings follow the same conventions as ordinary parameter mappings we described in the previous paragraph. Reverse parameter mappings define Request's parameter values via arbitrary strings with references to Job Order return parameters. If a Request's parameter is not explicitly mentioned in reverse parameter mappings its value is not affected even if there is an identically named Job Order return parameter.

Source code for AGENT is located in directory agent. AGENT is intended to run as a daemon. It reads its configuration files and goes into main loop. ServiceDN configuration parameter tells AGENT where its record is in LDAPSVR. AGENT expects ENGINE to place all *Job Orders* for AGENT right underneath AGENT's record in LDAPSVR. AGENT retrieves all *Job Orders* in its queue with status RUNNABLE. It then services the *Job Orders* one by one. To service a *Job Order*

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AGENT forks off a child process (CHILD) and waits for it. CHILD prepares the environment and executes the command. Standard input, standard output, and standard error streams of CHILD are all connected to the AGENT. Besides the standard streams we also create an RVALS stream for passing return values from CHILD to AGENT. CHILD can access RVALS stream on file descriptor 3. The format of return values is one name-value pair per line with equality sign separating name from value. While waiting for CHILD to complete AGENT receives and appends to Job Order log all messages written by CHILD to standard output and standard error streams. AGENT also supplies input data to CHILD via the standard input stream and receives return values via RVALS stream. AGENT has time limitations on how long to let CHILD run. If CHILD does not exit on its own within the specified time period, AGENT will first send it a SIGTERM and then a SIGKILL signals causing CHILD to abort execution. No matter what caused CHILD to exit, AGENT gets and parses CHILD's exit status and appends its findings to the Job Order log. If CHILD exited with status 0, AGENT sets the Job Order status to COMPLETE. Otherwise AGENT considers that the execution failed and sets the Job Order status to ERROR. AGENT updates the Job Order record in LDAPSVR with the new status, log and rvals received from CHILD. AGENT then moves on to service the next Job Order.

UI includes of two subcomponents: CUI and CGIUI. The source code for CUI is located in directory ui and compiles into four executables: get_obj, move_obj, update_obj and run_action. The executables provide a low-level interface for manipulating objects in LDAPSVR and posting *Requests*, and can be used to batch up operations in a script or to perform operations from languages that support system calls (e.g. C or Java). The get_obj executable retrieves objects from LDAPSVR and prints them to standard output in URL-encoded form. The move_obj executable moves an object in LDAPSVR or removes an object from LDAPSVR. The executable takes an argument cmd that can have two values: del and move. If the value of the argument is del, the executable deletes an object from LDAPSVR. If the value of the argument is move, the executable moves an object in LDAPSVR. The update_obj executable makes changes to an existing LDAPSVR object or creates a new LDAPSVR object. The run_action executable posts new *Requests* in

LDAPSVR. It retrieves Action object from LDAPSVR and verifies that USER has supplied sufficient data for a Request. It then generates a new Request ID and creates a new Request object. It posts the new Request into In Folder in the Action's subtree in LDAPSVR. To ensure uniqueness of the Request ID, run_action constructs it out of a timestamp, machine ID and process ID. This construction also allows to search Requests based on the time of posting or what machine they were posted from.

Run_action prints the new Request to standard output in URL-encoded form. In case an error is detected during execution, all four executables in CUI output the error on standard error stream.

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CGIUI component is written in Perl and Bourne Shell. There are three Bourne Shell scripts: console, admin and edit_object. They are located in cgi-bin directory of the web server. All of these scripts are simple wrappers of identically named Perl scripts. Bourne Shell scripts are used to set up environment for the corresponding Perl scripts. Refer to source code for more details on the Bourne Shell scripts.

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The Perl code for CGIUI is located in perl directory and consists of a Perl module CPAT.pm, its submodules and three Perl CGI scripts: edit_object, console and admin. The Perl modules are used by the Perl scripts. Perl modules also provide a convenient API to our system for developers writing in Perl.

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The script console was made with the non-technical user (USER) in mind. Therefore the web pages it creates typically have little technical detail in them so as not to overwhelm USER. The console script is for executing Actions and monitoring their progress. The Main Page shows all Actions USER is authorized to run categorized by collections, and various ways for USER to check on existing Requests. When USER selects an Action from the list, based on the information stored in the Action and all of its ParamWs the script creates Run Action Page for USER. Also if DEVELOPER has specified an address of a custom Run Action Page in formURL attribute of the Action, the script will redirect BROWSER to the custom Run Action Page. The Run Action Page queries USER for all necessary parameters that are needed to execute the Action. When USER presses Run Action Button on the page the script does syntax checks on parameter values and assuming all is well attempts to post a new Request to LDAPSVR. Upon successful completion the script displays

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Successful Completion Page letting USER know what the ID is for the new Request. If USER attempts to submit Run Action Page with invalid values of parameters, console displays the Run Action Page again, but with error message at the top, letting USER know what needs to be corrected. If there were any errors during submission of Run Action Page, the script displays Error Page letting USER know what the error was and what parameters USER submitted. On the Main Page, USER is also given the capability to search Requests based on portion of Request ID, any parameter value or submission time. If USER uses the search capabilities, the script searches LDAPSVR based on the search options selected by USER and displays Search Results Page. Search Results Page displays results of the search as a numbered list. Each list entry includes the object's name, ID, status and DN. Status fields are color-coded so it is easy to see which Requests or Job Orders have been completed, which ones are still running, and which ones have failed. By pressing on the Number Button of each list entry, USER can get detailed information about the Request. A detailed Request Page displays the Request's ID, name, status, log, DN, pc, parameters, subbmitterDN and a numbered list of Job Orders together with their names and statuses. USER can view Job Order Page by pressing the Number on the Request Page. Job Order Page displays the Job Order's ID, name, status, log, parameters, start_time, notify, return values, DN and Request's DN. Job Order Page also displays a View Request Button that allows USER to view Request Page of the parent Request. The Main Page gives USER additional utility functionality, such as log out, browse help files, check user identity and create custom reports.

The script admin was made for DEVELOPERS and ADMINISTRATORS. The Main Admin Page displayed by the script allows ADMINISTRATORS to configure the application, create and manage users of the application, create and manage groups, manage user and group privileges. Also, for debugging purposes, admin gives a more advanced interface to browsing Requests and Job Orders. Main Admin Page also links to edit_object script for direct interaction with objects stored in LDAPSVR.

The script edit_object was made with the advanced technical user in mind. It would normally be used by DEVELOPERS and ADMINISTRATORS. Users can

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view, create and modify objects using this script. The objects that can be manipulated by this script are Actions, Jobs, ParamWs, Agents, Engines and Folders. The Front Page allows multiple search options for retrieving objects that users would like to edit. To create a new object the user has to specify a new Base DN that does not conflict with any other DN in LDAPSVR. To create a new object, the user has to press the New Button. To edit an existing object, the user has to press the Edit Button. Whether user is creating a new object or editing an existing one, the page that comes up is Edit Page. In case of a new object all fields in the Edit Page are left blank. In case of an existing object, the fields are populated with values from LDAPSVR. On the Edit Page, user can change the values of object's fields. Generally user is provided with three buttons on an Edit Page: Commit Object Button, Revert Object Button and Update View Button. Commit Object Button writes the changes to LDAPSVR. Revert Object Button reverts the fields to the values they have in LDAPSVR. Update View Button checks consistency of the object and reports any problems to the user without writing to LDAPSVR or erasing changes made by user. In case the object is an Action, user is provided with a search capability for retrieving Jobs he would like to add to the script. User can also change the order of Jobs in the script, specify how Action parameters are mapped to Job parameters (via parameter mappings) and where the Job's return values would be stored in the Action parameters (via reverse parameter mappings). Users are also given the capability to search and insert ParamW objects into Action definition.

It is now discussed how to produce a particular implementation. Choose a Solaris 2.6 SPARC machine to be your build machine. Copy the source code into an identical directory structure on the build machine. Unpack Netscape LDAP SDK in directory /share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl on the build machine. Run make in the top-level directory (/share/kiki/wF/prod). Use GNU make version 3.75, GNU egcs compiler version 2.91.57 and Netscape LDAP SDK version 3.0.

Install a Directory Server (Netscape, University of Michigan, or similar) on a machine. Configure the Directory Server to recognize suffix of o=NONE. Add schema rules to the Directory Server. Schema rules are contained in Schema directory. File attributes contains our definitions of attributes. File classes contains our definitions of object classes. Start the Directory Server. Add contents of

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LDIF file Schema/first.ldif to the Directory Server database. See your Directory Server documentation on how to add records in LDIF format.

On your build machine, edit global system configuration file /share/Kiki/WF/prod/syscfg. Set the default bind DN (bdn) and password (bpw) to be the DN and password of LDAP server user who has full control over O=NONE subtree (e.g. Directory Manager). Set the LDAP server (server) to be the hostname of the machine on which you installed Directory Server.

Choose a Solaris 2.6 SPARC machine to be your ENGINE machine. If this is different from your build machine, copy the entire directory structure under /share/Kiki/WF/prod and /share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl from build machine to the target machine. Go to /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine on the target machine and touch a file log. Make sure that LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable in your shell points to /share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/lib and is exported to children processes.

Then run ./engined cfg=./cfg & to start the ENGINE.

Install and configure a Web server (Netscape Enterprise, Apache, or similar) on a Solaris 2.6 SPARC machine. Install Perl 5.02 on the same machine. Make sure that the Perl 5.02 executable is accessible as /usr/bin/perl. Copy directory structure under /share/Kiki/WF/prod from build machine to the Web server machine. Set up a cgi-bin directory for the Web server. Copy Bourne shell scripts from /share/Kiki/WF/prod/cgi-bin to the cgi-bin directory and set executable bits on. Start the Web server.

It is now described how to use the system discussed and described above. There are two main uses of our system: developing in-house solutions and using the solutions developed with the help of our system. To illustrate how one would use our system, let us turn to an example. As we mentioned in the Background, in-house solutions may implement business methods or improve operations. Let us focus on an in-house solution that improves internal operations of a business by automating incoming process. An "incoming process" is a process that a company follows whenever a new employee is hired. If a company does not have its incoming process automated, all the steps of the incoming process have to be carried out manually. Consequently, it is costly to hire new employees because of the manual labor involved

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in the incoming process. Moreover, manual incoming process results in costly delays. Typically, a new employee is unable to perform his or her duties for the first two weeks on the job because of the delays caused by manual incoming process. However, automating the incoming process is also a costly task because of the number of different technologies involved and high complexity of the resulting solution. A typical company will spend one to two years automating the incoming process. Unfortunately, because of rapidly changing environments, an in-house solution that took two years to build will most likely be out of date by the time the company starts using it. We explain below how to automate the incoming process using our system. If one follows our instructions, the automation should only take a few weeks.

A typical incoming process include updating an HR system with employee information, creating an email account for the new employee, issuing an electronic badge for identification and building access, setting up voice mail, ordering equipment, installing software and many other steps. To simply the discussion here, let us assume that the incoming process includes only the first three steps. Thus, we have three APPLICATIONS that need to be updated with information about the new employee: HR system, Email system and Security system. Suppose HR system is located on machine A, Email system is located on machine B and Security system is located on machine C. Let us assume that the hostname of the web server from the previous section is webserver.

Point your BROWSER to http://webserver/cgi-bin/edit_object. Choose to add a New Collection. Give the New Collection an ID of em and choose GO. Give it a name of Employee Management. You will create the rest of your objects in this collection.

For each of the APPLICATIONS, we perform the same four steps. First, create an *Agent*. Second, install and start an AGENT. Third, write custom executable that updates the APPLICATION. Fourth, create a *Job*. Because of the similarity, we will only explain how to perform these steps for the first APPLICATION.

Point your BROWSER to http://webserver/cgibin/edit_object. Choose to Create New Object. Choose to create a new Agent in Employee Management collection with ID of HR_agent. Press

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Create Object Button. On the next page enter Agent name to be HR agent and press Commit Agent Button. A new Agent has been created.

To install AGENT, copy entire directory structures under /share/Kiki/WF/prod and /share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl from build machine of previous section to machine A. Go to /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent on machine A and create file log. Also, edit file cfg and set the value of servicedn to be objid=HR_agent, objid=em, objid=Collections, objid=TOP, o=NONE (just like it showed on the Create Agent screen in edit_object). Make sure that LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable in your shell points to /share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/lib and is exported to children processes.

Start the AGENT by typing ./agentd cfg=./cfg & .

The third step employs knowledge of the HR application and development skills. Write a custom executable (script) that expects four command line arguments. The script should update the HR application with the following information about the new employee: first name, last name, social security number and department. The script should take the data about the new employee from command line arguments. Let us assume that the first argument is employee's first name, the second argument is last name, the third argument is social security number and the fourth argument is department. Place the script in file /scripts/hr_add on machine A and set it's executable bit on. You may wish to test the script to make sure it performs the correct operation.

To create a Job, point your BROWSER to http://webserver/cgi-bin/edit_object. Choose Create New Object. Choose to create a new Job in Employee Management Collection with ID of HR_job and press Create Object Button. Set name to be HR Job. Press the Select Agent Button. On the next page, select the HR Agent. Set params to be FirstName, LastName, SSN, Department. Set command to be /scripts/hr_add %<FirstName> %<LastName> %<SSN> %<Department>. Press the Commit Job Button. A new Job has been created.

Now repeat the process for the other two APPLICATIONS. At the end, you should have created three Jobs: HR Job, Email Job and Security Job.

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Now create ParamW objects for each of the parameters: FirstName, LastName, SSN and Department. To create parameter FirstName, point your browser to http://webserver/cgi-bin/edit_object. Select Create New Object. Choose to create a new Parameter in Employee Management collection with ID of FirstName and press Create Object Button. Set parameter name to be FirstName and press Commit Object Button. Repeat the process for the other parameters.

The final step is to create a new Action. Point your BROWSER to http://webserver/cgi-bin/edit_object. Choose Create New Object. Choose to create a new Action in Employee Management Collection with ID of new_hire and press Create Object Button. On the next page, set Action Name to be New Hire, insert parameters FirstName, LastName, SSN, Department in the order in which you would like them to appear on the form. Insert the three Jobs you have just created and press Commit Action Button. The development process is over and the new solution is ready to be used.

To use the solution, point your BROWSER to http://webserver/cgi-bin/console. Click on New Hire business process. On the next page, enter the new employee data in each field. For example, enter John in the FirstName field, enter Smith in the LastName field, enter 555-5555 in the SSN field and enter Marketing in the Department field. Press the Submit Button. The new employee will be added to HR system, Security system and Email system. You can get updates on the execution of your Request by entering a portion of the Request ID, employees name or submission time on the http://webserver/cgi-bin/console page. This will give you detailed information about execution of the Request and its Job Orders. If there are any errors, they will appear in the Request or Job Order logs and the execution of the Request will be stopped at the first Job Order that fails.

Particular features are now described. First, the web interface for developers and administrators is described. Our web interface for developers and administrators is intuitive and easy-to-use. It presents users with easy-to-understand descriptions of Action and Job definitions aiding in visualization of solution architecture. This description of solution architecture automatically stays up-to-date. Our web interface forces developers to think in terms of high-level modules. It does not clutter display

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with details of irrelevant components, but allows developers to zoom to a component to get additional details. Our web interface allows administrators to monitor execution of *Requests* and browse archives of prior *Requests* and *Job Orders*. Administrators can easily debug and troubleshoot problems with the help of our web interface.

The automatic USER interface for new solutions is now described. When developers create a solution using our system, it automatically creates USER web interface for the new solution. Thus, developers do not need to be skilled in web interface design or spend their time writing the extra component. USERS benefit from automatic USER interface because every solution created with our system comes with easy-to-use USER interface. Developers get many options allowing them to easily customize USER interface. With our system, developers get the benefits of reusability, since individual USER interface components can be reused from one solution to another. In case USERS need a completely custom USER interface, developers are given the option to externally develop such a USER interface and integrate it into any solution developed with our system. To specify an externally developed USER interface for an *Action*, simply refer *formURL* field of the *Action* to the address of the custom USER interface.

The Network Communications is now described. Our system provides communications between all components of the new solution. Thus, developers do not need to be skilled in network communications or implement network connectivity inside of their components. Therefore the complexity of each individual component is greatly reduced.

Secure communications are also offered. All network communications in our system can be easily switched into secure mode. Secure protocols are very difficult to design and implement because the slightest flaws could invalidate the security of the whole protocol. In order to provide sufficiently high degree of security, secure protocols have to be tested out by a large community over a long period of time. These resources are never available to in-house developers. Lack of skill, time and tests while designing solutions with secure communications often results in low quality security. We use standard secure protocols, LDAPS and HTTPS, for secure communications. These protocols have been created by on-going efforts of many skilled developers and extensively tested by a very large Internet community.

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Consequently, in-house developers using our system do not need to be skilled in secure communications or spend time and effort on designing secure communications into the solution. To enable secure communications simply configure the web server and LDAP server to work in secure mode. This will automatically switch network protocols from LDAP and HTTP to LDAPS and HTTPS. See Figure 5 for more details.

Fault detection is provided. Our system provides fault detection at the highest level of component integration. When a fault is detected execution is stopped at the first failing component. Therefore, faulty data is not passed on to the other components. Developers who design their own components do not need to worry how a fault in their component will affect the rest of the solution. Therefore, code for custom components is simplified. The failed component is clearly marked in *Request* allowing developers and administrators to find the problem quickly.

Logging is also provided, which is particularly useful for debugging problems. Our system logs its own actions and decisions and provides developers with a mechanism to write debugging information to logs. Our system automatically logs all errors and execution details provided by external components and our own software. Logs created during Job Order execution are stored in the Job Order record. Higher level details are stored in Request logs. General problems are logged in ENGINE and AGENT logs. Developers can generate additional debugging information by writing to the standard error stream. Since logs are automatically generated, collected into a central location and displayed over a web interface, developers do not need to design additional logging mechanisms into their components. Thus component code is simplified while administrators and developers are sure to get good debugging information for every solution built with our system.

The components of our system employ a stateless design. ENGINE and AGENTS do not rely on state information stored in memory and store it in LDAPSVR instead. Therefore, ENGINE or AGENT can be restarted without disrupting its normal function. This stateless architecture leads to a more stable system allowing for easy integration with high availability technologies (see below). In addition, state information in LDAPSVR can be examined for debugging purposes.

Our system integrates with high availability technologies. Our system has been designed for easy integration with high availability technologies. ENGINE,

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AGENTS and CUI do not depend on the LDAPSVR connection to be available at all times or in a continuous fashion. If the connection is lost they will reconnect automatically. Moreover, if administrators specify a list of LDAP servers in the configuration file, ENGINE, AGENTS and CUI will try all servers on the list until they establish connection to one of them. On the other hand, ENGINE and AGENTS themselves can be set up as highly available components. If a failover occurs, the new instance of the component will pick up right where the old one left off because of the stateless design.

The capability to pass "return values" is provided. Developers can pass data generated by their components to other components via Job Order return values (rvals). In order to pass rvals, developers need to specify return parameters in Job definition. Custom executables and APPLICATIONS can pass data to AGENTS by writing return parameter name-value pairs to special RVALS stream as described previously. In Action definition, developers can use reverse parameter mappings to specify where rvals should be stored. ENGINE pulls rvals from complete Job Orders and places them into Request parameters. These parameters can later be passed to other Job Orders.

To allow for greater flexibility and easier code reuse, we provide a parameter substitution feature. It allows Job (or Job Order) parameters to be arbitrary strings with references to Action (or Request) parameters. Parameter substitution is described above.

A background job capability is also provided. Suppose we have an *Action* with three *Jobs* and each *Job* takes 1 hour to execute. If the *Jobs* are executed in sequence, the whole *Action* will take three hours to complete. However, if there are no dependencies between *Jobs* we can run them in parallel. Then the *Action* would take only one hour to complete. To allow the *Jobs* to run in parallel, we provide the background *Job* option. After placing a background *Job Order*, ENGINE goes on to placing the next *Job Order* without waiting for the background *Job Order* to complete. Before marking the whole *Request* as complete, ENGINE waits for completion of all background *Job Orders*.

We allow developers and administrators to specify administrator email addresses in *Job* definitions. If ENGINE encounters a failed *Job Order*, or if the *Job*

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Order takes too long to COMPLETE, ENGINE sends an email notification to the administrator of the *Job*. This way administrators are automatically notified about problems within their components. Thus, error notification allows for distributed administration, described in greater detail later.

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We allow inclusion of configuration files, making it easier to organize configuration information. For example, generic configuration data such as LDAP server and port can be stored in the main configuration file. Configuration files for ENGINE, AGENTS and CUI can then include the main configuration file to get all the generic configuration parameters. For single-valued parameters, our system uses the first value it finds. Therefore if the main configuration file is included at the very end, its default values can be overridden by values specified before the inclusion. For multi-valued parameters our system collects all values specified in all configuration files. Therefore, custom configuration files can add extra values to the ones specified in the main configuration file. We do not impose restrictions on the number or depth of inclusions.

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Our system collects all USER data and all execution data in LDAPSVR in searchable format. We provide limited search capabilities in our web interface. However developers can use our CUI executable get_obj to make more general searches. The executable accepts a general filter parameter that follows the standard LDAP conventions. Developers, administrators and management can gain vital information from reports created using custom searches. These reports can shed light on the use of in-house solutions and give dynamic enterprise statistics.

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For security or performance reasons, administrators may wish to run several ENGINES simultaneously. Multiple ENGINES can work with the same LDAP server and post *Job Orders* to the same AGENTS. However, it is important that the ENGINES service disjoint subtrees. Note that *Actions* serviced by ENGINE have to be located in its service subtree while *Jobs* and *Agents* can be located anywhere in our tree.

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Our system allows developers to use two authentication mechanisms: webbased authentication and LDAP-based authentication. No matter what authentication mechanism is used, we make provisions for storing user ID in *Request parameters* for

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tracking and use by Job Orders. The first mechanism forces all users of our system to prove their identity to the web server before they can access our system. This mechanism can be initiated by configuring the web server to require authentication before web pages from CGIUI are served to the users. Your web server documentation will explain how to perform such configuration. In this scenario, CGIUI will be passed the user ID by the web server. By default LDAP-based authentication is used. CGIUI queries all users for their user ID and password. CGIUI then attempts to assume the user's identity in communications with the LDAP server. The LDAP server performs authentication and if user ID and password do not match, it will refuse the communication. LDAP users and groups can be created via our admin interface. You should configure the LDAP server to disallow anonymous access. Information on LDAP server configuration can be found in the documentation for your LDAP server.

Many solutions benefit from authentication information. However new authentication methods are difficult to design and require rigorous testing. By providing developers with access to these two authentication mechanisms we eliminate the need for implementation of custom authentication methods for newly created solutions. Thus, development effort and expertise required for creation of solutions with authentication are greatly reduced. As a side comment, developers may choose to use both authentication methods simultaneously forcing user identity tracking in both web and LDAP server logs.

Our system supports two authorization models based on the two authentication methods described above. The first one combines web and LDAP server authorization features while the second one is purely LDAP server based. In the first model, authentication is performed by the web server as described above. Administrator creates several instances of CGIUI with distinct configuration files. Each configuration file specifies an identity to assume when dealing with LDAP server. Web server determines whether a particular user is authorized to access a particular instance of CGIUI. CGIUI then assumes the identity specified in its configuration file. LDAP server determines what kind of operations the identity is authorized to perform with the LDAP Database. To use this authorization model, administrator has to create distinct identities in LDAP server and give them rights (see

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the documentation for your LDAP server on how to do it). Administrator has to install multiple instances of CGIUI (in separate directories) and specify distinct LDAP server identities in their configuration files. Administrator has to configure the Web server to authorize only specific groups of users to access different CGIUI components (see your Web server documentation for details).

The second model assumes that LDAP-based authentication is used. In this case LDAP server can perform authorization as well. Administrator has to disable anonymous access and set up different rights for different users or groups of users. LDAP server will then automatically perform authorization according to the rules specified by administrator. See you LDAP server documentation for more details.

Many solutions will benefit from built-in authentication and authorization. Thus, we save development time by providing these mechanisms. Moreover, these mechanisms can be used to provide security during the development process itself. Note also, that we can simultaneously have subtrees in LDAPSVR where anonymous access is allowed, subtrees where only authenticated access is allowed but no authorization is performed and subtrees where only authorized access is allowed. Thus, administrators can configure authentication and authorization to closely fit enterprise needs.

When a secure solution is desired, developers may make use of the security features provided by our system: secure communications, authentication and authorization. In addition, our system has been designed with architectural security that developers can further exploit using firewalls and additional configuration. All communications between components of our system happen over LDAP (or LDAPS) and HTTP (or HTTPS) allowing all other network ports to be locked down with firewalls. Moreover, all LDAP connections are opened in the direction of LDAP server (see Fig. 4). Thus, APPLICATION machines that potentially contain important enterprise data (marked A1 through AN in Fig. 4) can be put on secure subnets with no network ports open towards them. Moreover, LDAP server itself can be put onto a secure subnet. If insecure APPLICATIONS need to access LDAP server, only the LDAP (or LDAPS) port needs to be open. Since APPLICATION servers are the ones with vital data, they need to be protected the most. That is why we designed our system so that there is no active party connecting to APPLICATION

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servers and dictating them what to execute. Instead, our system makes use of AGENTS, which are located on APPLICATION servers. AGENTS pull data from LDAP server and execute code located on APPLICATION servers. In addition, we propose secure AGENT features described later in this Detailed Description. Secure AGENT features ensure that even in case of break-in into LDAP server, intruder still can not dictate APPLICATION servers what to execute. With secure AGENT features, developers will be able to specify command in AGENT configuration file instead of LDAP server. In addition, AGENT will be able to pass parameters to CHILD via standard input stream instead of in command string. This way, the only data AGENT will receive from LDAP server will be parameter values. Thus, intruder can only change parameter values. Since parameter values are no longer part of command string, intruder can not dictate what code AGENT will execute on APPLICATION server.

Our system is designed to enforce a highly modular architecture on the newly created solutions. Specifically, the software is split into separate modules and communication interface between modules is fixed in advance. Each of the modules is self-contained except that it communicates with other modules over the pre-defined interface. Modularity allows software engineers to develop modules in parallel thus shortening the time it takes to complete the whole solution. During the maintenance cycle, any module can be replaced with new code without the need to make modifications to other modules as long as the new module adheres to the old communication interface. Since modularity expedites development and simplifies maintenance of code, software engineers are taught to develop modular code.

Unfortunately, modularity has two drawbacks. First, modularity lengthens design stage requiring to split the code into modules and to define a communication interface. Second, it takes more effort to write modules strictly adhering to the communication interface standard. As discussed in the Background section, in-house development teams are typically focused on short-term benefits. Since most benefits of modularity are realized long term during maintenance cycle, in-house solutions often lack modularity.

Our system pre-defines modular architecture and communication interface thereby shortening the design stage. Since it also provides communications between

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modules and many other features described in this section, code for each module (component) is greatly simplified. Therefore, our system makes development of modular solutions easier and faster than writing non-modular solutions. Moreover, we build on enforced modularity to deliver even greater benefits to in-house developers and administrators. We discuss later how modularity enforced by our system allows for asynchronous development, distributed administration and component-wise quality assurance.

Besides modularity, the other postulate of software engineering is reusable code. In our system, components of one solution can be naturally reused in other solutions. To reuse a *Job*, simply refer to it in another *Action's script*.

Another feature not yet discussed allows for passing standard input to CHILD. To allow AGENT to pass data to CHILD on standard input the following changes need to be made to our source code. Update LDAPSVR schema to define an extra attribute input as case-sensitive string. Update Job and Job Order schema classes to include the extra attribute input. Update Job and Job Order class definitions in util/Obj.h, util/Obj.cc, util/Job_Order.h and util/Job_Order.cc to handle the additional field input. Update procedure

Req_Builder::build_jo_proto in file util/Req_Builder.cc to copy job.input to jo.input. Update procedure Req_Builder::prep_jo in the same file to replace markers (parameter references) in jo.input. Update procedures

Job_Run::build_child_input and Job_Run::init in files agent/Job_Run.cc and agent/Job_Run.h to copy jo.input to chld_input. Update package

CPAT::Edit::Job of CGIUI (located in perl/CPAT/Edit/Job.pm) to allow developers and administrators to specify value for field input of Job.

To make AGENTS more secure, some embodiments provide the option of specifying *command* in AGENT'S configuration file rather than in LDAPSVR. To implement this option, the following changes are made to the source code. Define a new configuration parameter Secure_Agent_Cmd in file util/wF_const.h. Update procedure Job_Run::init in file agent/Job_Run.cc to check whether a value of Secure_Agent_Cmd exists and if so, copy it to command instead of jo.command.

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Alternative implementations are now discussed. It is possible to implement our system without AGENTS as shown in figure 2. To do this one could utilize remote shell (rsh) for execution of Jobs on remote APPLICATION systems. Remote shell is standard on all UNIX platforms and is available for Windows NT, 95 and 98. If secure communications are desired, secure shell (ssh) can be used in place of ordinary remote shell. In this scenario DEVELOPER, USER and ADMINISTRATOR will interact with UI component. UI component will store information in STORE. ENGINE will pick up information from STORE and remotely execute (via rsh or ssh) Jobs on APPLICATION systems as specified in Action definition. There are two advantages to this alternative implementation. First, it would require less implementation effort on our side. Second, it would be easier to install because in many cases no installation would be required on the APPLICATION systems. There are also two drawbacks to this implementation. First, the resulting system is less stable because ENGINE depends on APPLICATION systems being available for Job execution. Second, the resulting system is less secure because an active remote party (ENGINE) is given the power to execute arbitrary commands on APPLICATION systems that could potentially hold very sensitive data. Considering the above factors, we came to the conclusion that our existing system is superior to this alternative.

While we chose LDAP server as STORE in our implementation, other means could have been used in its place. These include but are not limited to file systems, databases and web servers. We chose LDAP server over these alternatives because it has greater capability to organize and search data than file systems and web servers. On the other hand it is fast and lightweight compared to relational databases. In addition, LDAP servers provide good authentication and authorization mechanisms and a well-tested secure communications protocol (LDAPS). Moreover, transparent referrals make LDAP servers superior compared to databases and allow for sophisticated distribution of data over network and security zones.

Let us point out, that if remote shell mechanism is used instead of AGENTS, file system is used as a STORE and UI component is built into ENGINE, the resulting system would be extremely lightweight and easy to implement. This alternative implementation would consist of a single executable for ENGINE component residing

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on a single machine and would closely resemble the general system shown in figure 1. Despite of the attractive simplicity, we chose our implementation because we believe it delivers more value to in-house solution developers, administrators and users.

Finally, let us note, that our system could have been implemented in languages other than C++. In fact, we wrote the first model of the system in Java, C and C++. We found that C++ delivered better performance than Java and allowed for better code organization and reuse than C. Also we expect that future versions of UI will be partially implemented in JavaScript and Java in addition to Perl and Bourne Shell.

We now discuss how the described embodiments address the issues discussed in the Background. In particular, we introduce two notions: asynchronous development and distributed administration.

While commercial solutions are developed in controlled and synchronized fashion, it is our belief that in-house development is better accommodated by asynchronous development model. First, the initial development team only exists to develop the first version of an in-house solution. The solution later evolves over time as it is modified and extended by other developers. As discussed in the Background, it should not be assumed that developers making extensions to an existing solution participated in its initial development. Second, even initial development team would benefit from asynchronous development model, because with all team members having other responsibilities and priorities synchronization slows the pace of development.

Since in asynchronous development model, it cannot be assumed that communications between developers are possible, pre-defined architecture, modularity and documentation become extremely important. Pre-defined architecture eliminates the need for synchronized design stage in the beginning of development process. It also provides a framework for future development and ensures that resulting solution will be easy to extend. Modularity allows developers to work on their components without affecting other components of solution. Finally, documentation ensures that every developer has a good overall understanding of the solution.

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Our system is well suited for asynchronous development, because it predefines architecture and enforces modularity. Documentation of the pre-defined architecture will be provided with our system. In addition, high-level description of solution is created by our web interface from *Action* and *Job* definitions. Since the description is dynamically created, it stays up-to-date throughout the lifetime of solution.

An integral part of development process is Quality Assurance. If asynchronous development model is to produce quality results, extensions of solution should be thoroughly tested. Enforced modularity of our system allows Quality Assurance engineers (QAs) to take solution apart and test it component by component. This component-wise Quality Assurance shortens the test cycle and narrows required expertise. In addition, QAs benefit from up-to-date documentation and pre-defined architecture. Thus, Quality Assurance will produce much better results with our system than without.

Beyond asynchronous development model, developers using our system benefit from code reuse and built-in features that narrow required expertise and save development effort. Let us note that today all the features provided by our software have to be designed and built by in-house developers in each in-house solution. In our experience, these features account for eighty to ninety percent of code for each in-house solution. Since with our software developers only need to perform ten to twenty percent of the work, our software dramatically increases efficiency of in-house development. Moreover, since our software will enjoy the benefits of high exposure to technical audience, eighty to ninety percent of each in-house solution built with our system will receive these benefits as well. Therefore, our system increases quality and reliability of in-house solutions. In addition, we provide in-house developers with an array of security options including secure communications, secure architecture, authentication and authorization mechanisms.

We now discuss the concept of "distributed administration" to support inhouse solutions. As we discussed in the Background portion, support of in-house solutions is performed by administrators on demand. Thus, in-house support enjoys even less control and synchronization than in-house development. Moreover, due to complexity of in-house solutions, it is difficult to find administrators with all required

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expertise. Based on these observations, we propose a distributed administration model. In this model, we do not assume that administrators are proactive, knowledgeable about the whole solution or work as a team to resolve problems. Instead, our system monitors execution, detects faults and notifies the right person when problems arise. Thus, distributed administration ensures that problems are detected and debugged quickly. In our system, distributed administration is made possible by enforced modularity, fault detection and error notification. Pre-defined architecture and up-to-date documentation allow administrators to gain overall knowledge of solution. Beyond the overall understanding, an administrator only needs to have narrow in-depth knowledge of the one component he supports, because of distributed administration. Thus, administrators are far less likely to introduce new problems by patches to existing in-house solutions. In addition, administrators can use our web interface to disconnect faulty components from an in-house solution with a few clicks of the mouse allowing the rest of the solution to function immediately.

CONCLUSION

To summarize, our invention enables enterprises to efficiently build and maintain high-quality in-house solutions that are secure and reliable, and that dynamically adjust to enterprise's needs.

APPENDIX A SOURCE CODE LISTING

```
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Makefile XXXXXXXXXX # $Id: Makefile,v 1.17 1999/02/13 19:57:52 root Exp rt $
 export PREFIX=/share/Kiki/WF/prod
export PREFIX=/share/Kiki/WF/prod
export CXX=/opt/egcs/bin/g++
export AR=/opt/qnu/bin/ar
LDAP_LIB = -L/share/Depot/Idapsdk=30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/lib -lldapssl30
NET_LIB = -Lx|PREFIX|/util -lwf
export LDELAGS = S(LDAP_LIB) S(NET_LIB)
export LOADLIBES = S(WF_LIB)
LDAP_INC = -I /share/Depot/Idapsdk=30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/include
export INCLUDES = -I S(PREFIX) -I S(PREFIX)/util S(LDAP_INC)
export CPFPLAGS = S(INCLUDES) -g
export SINDIR = S(PREFIX)/bin
export LIBDIR = S(PREFIX)/lib
 # Main targets
all: cleanup util dir engine dir agent dir ui dir release: rel util rel ui relengine rel agent
 # Recurse to subdirs
 utii_dır:
                      cd util: $(MAKE)
 ui dir:
                      cd ul; $ (MAKE)
 engine_dir:
                      cd engine: $ (MAKE)
 agent dir: util dir
                      cd agent; $ (MAKE)
  rel_util:
                      cd util; $(MAKE) release
  rel_uı:
                      cd u1; $(MAKE) release
  rel_engine:
  cd engine: $(MAKE) release
rel_agent:
cd agent: $(MAKE) release
   # Redo Targets
  redo: clean all
redo_ui:
  cd ui; $(MAKE) clean all redo_util:
                       cd util; $(MAKE) clean all
  redo_engine:
    cd engine; $(MAKE) clean all
  redo_agent:
                       cd agent; $(MAKE) clean all
   # Cleanup targets
   cleanup:
                     rm -f *~ core
   clean: cleanup
                      eanup
cd url; $(MAKE) clean
cd ur; $(MAKE) clean
cd agent; $(MAKE) clean
cd engine; $(MAKE) clean
   XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Makefile XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Schema/attributes XXXXXXXXXX attribute actiondn actiondn-old dn
  XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /sh
attribute actiondn
attribute agentdn
attribute command
attribute jobda
attribute jobatates
attribute job
attribute objid
attribute param
attribute pc
attribute rval
attribute script
attribute status
                                                                   agentdn-old
                                                                                                              dn
                                                                   command-old
                                                                                                              ces
                                                                   formurl-old
                                                                   jobstates-oid
log-oid
                                                                                                              ces
                                                                                                              ces
                                                                   objid-oid
param-oid
                                                                                                               C15
Ces
                                                                   pc-old
rval-old
script-old
                                                                                                               ınt
   attribute status status-oid int
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Schema/attributes XXXXXXXXXX

xXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Schema/classes XXXXXXXXXX

objectclass cpat
oid cpat-oid
                        superior top
                                            predo
                        allows
    objectclass job
                        old Job-old
superior cpat
requires
                                             command.
                                              rval.
                                             param,
agentdn
```

```
objectclass folder
oid folder-oid
            superior cpat
objectclass engine
           oid engine-oid
superior cpat
allows
                        actiondn.
objectclass agent
            oid agent-oid
superior cpat
            allows
                        host,
objectclass action
            old action-old
superior cpat
            requires
                        param,
script
            allows
                        formurl
objectclass request old request-old
            superior cpat
                        actiondn,
                        status.
                        param,
log,
                        pc,
                         script,
objectclass joborder
old joborder-old
superior cpat
            requires
                        agentdn,
status,
command,
log,
actiondn,
jobdn
            allows
                         rval.
                         param
objectclass: top
objectclass: organization o: NONE
dn: objid=TOP, o=NONE
objectclass: top
objectclass: cpat
objectclass: folder
objid: TOP
 cn: Top of our tree
 XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/Schema/first.ldif XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/syscfg XXXXXXXXXX
# Global system configuration parameters
 # LDAP server
server=localhost
 # Default bind DN and password
 bdn=cn=Directory Manager
bpw=yourpassword
 $Id: AgentD.cc.v 1.24 1999/02/18 02:53:33 rt Exp $
         Desc: Main code for agent
   •
 #include "WF.h"
#include "AgentD.h"
#include "Job_Run.h"
 // main code for agent
void AgentD::do_work()
   try (
```

```
// set up logging
               log_setup();
               // get all we need to do the work
              check_params();
build_ldap_params();
             // main work loop
while { true } {
    // search incoming folder for job orders
    LDAP_Entry_Vec rv{ ldap.search( inc_dn, LDAP_SCOPE_ONELEVEL, filter } );
                       // process job orders
for (int i=0; i< rv.size() ; i++)
    process_entry( rv[i] );</pre>
                        // they asked us to go through queue only once
                                        {
  write_to_log( "One pass through queue completed" );
  break;
                        // delay before reconnecting to idap
ldap.disconnect();
sieep( interval );
        catch (x_base x) (
   write_to_log( {string)"Fatal error: " + x.msg };
   throw;
        catch ( std::exception 6x ) {
  write_to_log( (string)"Fatal error (stdlib): " + x.what() );
  throw;
               atch ( ... ) {
write_to_log( "Unknown fatal error." );
throw;
// cleanup some datastructures
AgentD::~AgentD()
        write_to_log( "Exiting ..." );
        if ( log_file && log_file != &cerr )
  delete log_file;
void AgentD::build ldap_params()
        // build incoming folder dn
inc_dn = config.val(ServiceDN_Param);
        // build search filter
filter = (string)"(&(objectclass=" + Job_Order_Obj +
   ")(" + Status_Attr + "=" + num2str( Runnable_Status ) + "))";
          // set LDAP preferences
ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, interval );
 // Make sure we have all params we need and figure out options void AgentD::check_params() % \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{
          // Require these minimum parameters
if ( config.server.empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAF server specified" ) );
          if ( config.bindDN.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind DN specified" ) );
           if ( config.bindPW.empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind password specified" ) );
          if ( !config.has_a_val(ServiceDN_Param) )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"No service DN specified"));
            // OPTIONS
           // Interval to sleep between connections to LDAP
if ( config.has_a_val( Interval_Param ) )
  interval = safe_atoi( config.val( Interval_Param ) );
            // Go through queue only once
if ( config.peek( Once_Param ) )
  once = true;
    void AgentD::log_setup()
            // are we given a log file?
if ( config.has_a_val( Log_File_Param ) )
                             string log_name = config.val( Log_File_Param );
                              // open log
log_file = new std::ofstream( log_name.c_str(), los::app );
```

```
if ( !(*log_file) )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "Unable to open config file " + log_name ) );
  // write an opening message
write_to_log( "Agent starting ... " );
// Process a job order
void AgentD::process_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
  // log start of new job order
write_to_log( (string)"Processing job order " + e.dn );
  try {
   Job_Order jo;
   jo.init_from_entry( e );
   Job_Run jr;
     // job run should only throw exceptions it
// can not handle
jr.run( jo );
     // update status and log of job order in LDAP
jo.update_in_ldap( ldap );
  catch ( x_base x ) { write_to_log( x.msg ); return; }
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/AgentD-cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Job_Run.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
/-----
          $Id: Job_Run.cc,v 1.25 1999/02/18 03:51:19 rt Exp rt $
         Desc: Set up and run a job (called by agent)
 #include "WF.h"
#include "Job_Run.h"
// for waitpid #include <sys/wait.h>
 // for SIGTERM and SIGKILL
 #include <signal.h>
 // for close
 #include <unistd.h>
 Job_Run::~Job_Run()
  // make sure pipes are closed for (int i=0; i<2; i++) {
    if ( in[i] >= 0 )
        close( in[i] );
    if ( out[i] >= 0 )
        close( out[i] );
    if ( rvals[i] >= 0 )
        close( rvals[i] );
         close( rvals[1] );
 // does all the work
 void Job_Run::run( Job_Order &jo )
    // figure out some params and setup
    init( jo );
   // were not able to figure out command to run
if ( command.empty() )
       return;
    // execute the command
    execute_cmd();
    // finally write changes to job order record
update_job_order( jo );
  void Job_Run::update_job_order( Job_Order 6jo ) {
   // assemble logs and figure out exit status
   prep_log_and_stat();
    // get return values
if ( status == Complete_Status )
  copy_rvals( jo );
    // update status and log of job order
jo.status = status;
jo.log += log1.content();
  void Job_Run::copy_rvals{ Job_Order &jo } {
   Param rmap;
   String_Vector lines = split( r_str, '\n' );
```

```
for(int i=0; i<lines.size(); i++) (
     if ( !lines[i].empty() )
  log1.parent_write("Returned: "+lines[i]);
  rmap.parse_str(r_str);
for (Param::iterator i=jo.r_map.begin(); i!=jo.r_map.end(); i++)
        string &name = 1->first;
        if ( !rmap.peek( name ) ) {
   log1.parent_write{"Child did not return value for {"+name+"}");
   status = Error_Status;
              break:
        i->second = rmap(name);
void Job Run::prep log and stat()
  // assemble logs
log1.append( log2.content() );
log1.append( log3.content() );
  // figure out status
if ( ex_stat >= 0 )
        // child used exit(...)
if ( WIFEXITED( ex_stat ) )
                 // job completed successfully
if ( WEXITSTATUS( ex_stat ) == 0 )
  status = Complete_Status;
                 // child was terminated by signal
if ( WIFSIGNALED( ex_stat ) )
                  // was coredump made?
if ( WCOREDUMP( ex_stat ) )
  log1.parent_write( "Core dumped." );
      ł
void Job_Run::init( Job_Order &go )
   // initialize pipe fd's to -l
in[0] = in[1] = out[0] = out[1] = rvals[0] = rvals[1] = -l;
   // figure out log size
if ( config.has_a_val( Log_Size_Param ) }
  log_size = safe_atoi( config.val( Log_Size_Param ) );
      log_size = Log_Size_Default;
   // set up logs
log1.set_size( (int)(log_size * 0.8) );
log2.set_size( (int)(log_size * 0.1) );
log3.set_size( (int)(log_size * 0.1) );
    // figure out timeout interval
if ( config.has_a_val( Job_Timeout_Param ) )
  timeout = safe_atoi( config.val( Job_Timeout_Param ) );
    // figure out command
if ( jo.command.empty() )
          log1.parent_write( "No command specified!" );
    command = jo.command;
    // figure out child input
build_child_input();
 void Job_Run::build_child_input()
  void Job_Run::spawn_off_child()
    // create pipes for communication with child
if ( pipe( out ) != 0 )
  throw( x_sys( TFFX + "Can not create pipe: " ) );
    if ( pipe( in ) != 0 )
   throw( x_sys( TPFX + "Can not create pipe: " ) );
    if ( pipe( rvals ) != 0 )
  throw( x_sys( TPFX + "Can not create pipe: " ) );
```

```
// fork off the child
child = fork();
  // child_code does not return
if ( child == 0 )
   child_code();
  // Something is wrong
if ( child == -1 )
   throw( x_sys( TPFX + "Can not fork: " ) );
  close( in[0] );
close( out[1] );
close( rvals[1] );
  // attach buffers to pipes
  // attach Dutrers to paper
ch_in.attach( in[1] );
ch_out.attach( out[0], log_size );
ch_rvals.attach( rvals[0], log_size );
   ch_in.put_buf( chld_input );
void Job_Run::execute_cmd()
  // opening log message
log1.parent_write( "About to execute command: " + command );
  // setup and fork
spawn_off_child();
  // let child do the work
if ( read_write_wait( log1, now() + timeout ) )
      return;
   // timeout interval was exceeded - start sending signals
   // send SIGTERM
   log2.parent_write( "Timeout interval exceeded - sending SIGTERM to child" );
   if ( sigsend( P_PID, child, SIGTERM ) != 0 }
  throw( x_sys( TPFX + "While sending SIGTERM to child: " ) );
   if ( read_write_wait( log2, now() + 10 ) )
      return;
   // send SIGKILL
log3.parent_write( "Sending SIGKILL to child" );
   if ( sigsend( P_PID, child, SIGKILL ) != 0 )
    throw( x_sys( TPFX + "While sending SIGKILL to child: " ) );
   if ( read_write_wait( log3, now() + 10 ) )
   // child must be stuck in kernel mode
log3.parent_write( "Child did not respond to SIGKILL - giving up." );
return;
bool Job_Run::wait_for_child( time_t max_time )
   // wait for child to complete
while( (w = waitpid( child, &ex_stat, WNOHANG )) == 0 )
if ( now() > max_time )
       else
sleep( 1 );
    // something bad happened
if ( w < 0 )
   throw( x_sys( TPFX + "While wating for child: " ) );</pre>
   // true if child exited
return ( w == child );
 bool Job_Run::read_write_wait( Job_Log &a_log, time_t max_time )
    while( now() < max_time && !(ch_out.eof() && ch_in.finished()) )</pre>
         write_to_chld();
         if ( !ch_out.eof() )
    chld_out_to_log( a_log );
         if ( !ch_rvals.eof() )
    read_rvals();
         sleep( 1 );
    return wait for child( max time );
  void Job_Run::write_to_chld()
```

```
if ( ch in.finished() )
        ch_in.close();
return;
  ch_in.write_some();
  if ( ch_in.finished() )
  ch_in.close();
void Job_Run::read_rvals() {
   // read as much as we can
   char *buf;
   int size = ch_rvals.read_some( &buf );
  // append to prev read rvals
r_str.append( buf, size );
   // earase from buffer
   ch_rvals.get( size );
void Job_Run::chld_out_to_log( Job_Log &a_log )
   // read as much as we can
   char *buf;
int r = ch_out.read_some( &buf );
   // go through read char's and write each complete line to log for( int i=0; i < r; i++ )
         if ( buf[i] != '\n' )
         string tmp( buf + beg, 1 - beg );
a_log.child_write( tmp );
beg = 1+1;
   // some char's left without \n at the end if ( beg < r )
      {
   // pipe has been closed or is full - write out to log anyways
   if ( ch_out.eof() || i ch_out.full() |)
                 string tmp( buf, beg, r );
a_log.child_write( tmp );
beg = r;
              ,
   // earase from buffer everthing up to beg of next line ch_out.get( beg ):
 // Job_Log class implementation
  void Job_Log::write( string a_line, bool from_child )
    // child log is too full for the whole line
if ( from_child 66 log.size() + a_line.size() > max_size )
         // this is not the first time
if { skipped }
    return;
          // attempt to write at least part of the line if ( log.size() < max_size )
                   string tmp:
                  tmp.assign( a line, 0, max size - log.size() );
log += time_stamp() + " CHID " + tmp + '\n';
          // let users know content is lost
          skipped = true;
a_line = " ...... Log size exceeded - content lost .....";
from_child = false;
     // write to log - timestamp
log += time_stamp();
     // who is the line from ?
     if ( from_child )
log += " CHLD ";
     else
        log += " AGNT ":
     // content of the line
log += a_line + '\n';
  XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Job_Run.cc XXXXXXXXX
```

```
XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Pipe_IO.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
          $Id: Pipe_IO.cc,v 1.12 1998/12/16 00:16:29 rt Exp $
        Desc: IO on pipes used to talk between agent and child
 ______
// for fcntl and O_NDELAY
#include <fcntl.h>
// for SIGPIPE and sigignore
#include <signal.h>
// for write, read, close #include <unistd.h>
// for errno
// our library #include "WF.h"
// header for this file
Winclude "Pipe_IO.h"
void Pipe_Out::attach( int a_fd )
   if (fd >= 0)
      throw( x_base( TPFX + "Reattaching to a different file desc is not allowed." ) );
   fd = a_fd;
out_eof = false;
closed = false;
   // set O_NDELAY on fd
if ( fcntl( fd, F_SETFL, O_NDELAY ) < 0 )
  throw( x_sys( TPFX + "fcntl: " ) );</pre>
   // set SIGPIPE to SIG_IGN
if ( sigignore( SIGPIPE ) < 0 )
  throw( x_sys( TPFX + "sigignore: " ) );</pre>
 void Pipe_Out::put_buf( string &s )
    // no new content provided
if ( s.empty() )
  return;
   string tmp;
    // we still have some content left in buffer
if ( out_buf && out_1 < out_size )
   tmp = { out_buf + out_1 };</pre>
     // append new string to old content
    tmp += s;
char *old_buf = out_buf;
    // allocate new buffer
out_buf = dup_c_str( tmp.c_str() );
out_size = strien( out_buf );
out_1 = 0;
    // get rid of old buffer
delete {]old_buf;
 void Pipe Out::write some()
    // nothing to write
if ( !out_buf )
  return;
     int written;
    written * write{ fd, out_buf + out_i, out_size - out_i );
cout << "write_some: wrote " << written << " bytes" << endl;</pre>
     // error happened
if ( written < 0 )</pre>
          return;
                // strange error
throw( x_sys( TPFX + "write: " ) );
     // normal write
out_i += written;
```

```
// Pipe_In
void Pipe_In::attach( int a_fd, int a_size )
   // check that we are only called once
if ( fd >= 0 !| in_buf )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "Attaching to fd is allowed only once." ) );
    // set up vars
   fd = a_fd;
in_eof = false;
max_size = a_size;
    // set O_NONBLOCK on fd
if ( fcntl( fd, F_SETFL, O_NONBLOCK ) < 0 )
  throw( x_sys( TFFX + "fcntl: " ) );</pre>
    // allocate space for buffer
buf_size = max_size * 2;
in_buf = new char[ buf_size ];
 int Pipe_In::read_some( char **head_ptr )
    int to read = max_size - size;
    // got too close to the end of buffer - move to the beginning
if ( end + to_read > buf_size )
   move_buf();
     // read from fd
int r = read( fd, in_buf + end, to_read );
*head_ptr = in_buf + beg;
     if ('r < 0 )
           // some strange error
if ( errno != EAGAIN )
    throw( x_sys{ TPFX + "read: " } );
        _______read: '
// empty pipe - nothing new read
return size;
     // other end of pipe is closed and pipe is empty if ( r == 0 )
            in eof - true;
            return size;
     // normal read
     return size;
   void Pipe_In::move_buf()
     // should not happen
if ( size > beg )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Content of in buffer grew too big unexpectedly." ) );
      // copy buffer content
     int i, j;
for( i=0, y=beg; 1 < size ; 1++, y++ )
  in_buf(1) = in_buf();</pre>
      // adjust counters
     beg = 0;
end = size;
   void Pipe_In::unget( int some_num )
     // sanity checks
if ( some_num > beg )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Asked to unget more than there is available." ) );
if ( some_num < 0 )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Asked to unget a negative ammount." ) );
if ( size + some_num > max_size )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Asked to unget too much." ) );
       // adjust counters
       beg -= some_num:
size += some_num;
    void Pipe_In::get( int some_num )
       // sanity checks
       if ( some_num > size )
throw( x_base( TPFX + "Asked to get more than in available." ) );
if ( some_num < 0 )
throw( x_base( TPFX + "Asked to get a negative ammount." ) );</pre>
```

```
// adjust counters
  beg += some_num;
size -= some_num;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Pipe_IO.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/agentd.cc XXXXXXXXXX
    SId: agent.cc, v 1.32 1999/02/03 09:59:02 rt Exp $
 #include "WF_ext.h"
#include "AgentD.h"
 int main (int argo, char **argv)
     config.init( argc, argv );
     AgentD agent:
     agent.do_work();
   catch( x_base x ) { die( x.msg ); }
catch( std::exception &x ! ( die( x.what() ); )
catch( ... ) { die( "Unknown fatal error." ); }
   exit( 0 );
 /-----
         $Id: child.cc,v 1.7 1999/02/18 03:28:18 rt Exp $
       Desc: child_code run by child after it has been spawn setup pipes, file desc, env, and exec command
  -
 #include "WF.h"
#include "Job_Run.h"
  // for perror
  #include <std10.h>
  // for getrlimit #include <sys/resource.h>
  void Job_Run::child_code()
    // close extra ends of pipes
    close( out[0] );
close( in[1] );
close( rvals[0] );
    // map stderr/stdout/stdin to pipes
    if { dup2( out[1], 1 ) < 0 )
    _exit( -1 );</pre>
    if ( dup2{ out{1}, 2 } < 0 }
_exit( -1 );</pre>
    if ( dup2( in[0], 0 ) < 0 )
   _exit( -1 );</pre>
    if ( dup2( rvals[1], 3 ) < 0 )
   _exit( -1 );</pre>
     // close all fd's above 3
struct rlimit rl;
if ( getrlimit( RLIMIT_NOFILE, &rl ) != 0 )
     for ( int 1=4; 1 < rl.rlim_cur; 1++ )
  (void)close( 1 );</pre>
     // create environment 
// pass NULL for now
     // if exec was successful we should not get here
perror( "Exec error" );
     exit( -1 );
   ,

XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/child.cc XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/AgentD.h XXXXXXXXXX

/*-*- Mode: C++; tab-width: 4; indent-tabs-mode: nil; c-basic-offset: 4 -*-*/
             $Id: Agent.h.v 1.6 1999/02/03 09:59:48 rt Exp $
          Desc: Main code for agent
```

```
·
······
class AgentD
public:
      AgentD()
            : interval( 5 ), log_file( &cerr ), once { false } {}
      -AgentD();
      // main code for agent
void do_work();
protected:
   LDAP_Wrap ldap;
   int interval;
      bool once:
      booi once;
string filter;
string inc_dn;
ostream *log_file;
       void process_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
void build_ldap_params();
void check_params();
void log_setup();
void write_to_log( string msg )
{ (*log_file) << time_stamp() << " " << msg << endl << flush; }</pre>
 ...
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/AgentD.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Job_Run.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
           $Id: Job_Run.h,v 1.19 1999/02/18 03:52:37 rt Exp $
         Desc: Set up and run a job (called by agent)
   -
  #include <unistd.h>
#include "Pipe_IO.h"
  class Job_Log
  public:
     // default constructor
// however before using need to set_size
Job_Log()
: max_size( 0 ), skipped( false ) ()
     // two types of write's
void child_write( string a_line ) ( write( a_line, true ); }
void parent_write( string a_line ) ( write( a_line ); }
     // retrieve log's content
string &content() { return log; }
      // add another log at the end (should be in the same format)
void append( const string &str ) { log += str; }
      // set size to be accepted from child
      // (call this one before using log)
void set_size( int size ) ( max_size * size; )
   protected:
      // total size to be accepted from child
int max_size;
      // log itself
string log;
      // true if child went over limit
bool skipped;
   // write to log
void write( string a_line, bool from_child = false );
);
    class Job_Run
    public:
       // job's status
Exec_Status status;
       // mainly take care of pipes
Job_Run()
: status( Error_Status ), ex_stat( -1 )
( in(0) = in[1] = out[0] = out[1] = rvals[0] = rvals[1] = -1; }
-Job_Run();
       // does all the work
       void run ( Job_Order &jo );
        // values returned by child
        // total size to be accepted from child
```

```
int log size:
// logs used to hold output from child
Job_Log log1; // normal operation
Job_Log log2; // after SIGTERM
Job_Log log3; // after SIGKILL
 // command to execute
 // file descriptors of pipes to child
 int in[2]; // child input pipe
int out[2]; // child output pipe (stdout & stderr)
int rvals[2]; // child return values pipe
// buffered io attached to child pipes
Pipe_Out ch_in;
Pipe_In ch_out;
Pipe_In ch_rvals;
// child's pid pid_t child;
 // total ammount of time child is allowed to run
 time_t timeout;
 // content to be passed to child on stdin
string chid_input;
  // create child, do 10 with child, wait, send SIG's if needed
 // setup before forking, and fork
void spawn_off_child();
 // read/write loop followed by wait loop
bool read_write_wait( Job_Log &a_log, time_t max_time );
  // wait for at most max time
  bool wait_for_child( time_t max_time );
  // read return values from child and write to r_str;
  void read_rvals();
 // read from child and write to log
void child_out_to_log( Job_Log &a_log );
  // code executed by child (setup and exec command)
  void child_code();
  // writes all it can to child
// closes pipe if nothing is left to write
void write_to_chld();
  // figure out params and setup
void init( Job_Order &jo );
  // assemble logs and figure out exit status
void prep_log_and_stat();
  // build input to give to child
void build_child_input();
  // make changes to job order record
void update_job_order{ Job_Order &jo );
  // parse r_str and copy to jo.r_map
void copy_rvals( Job_Order 4jo );
XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Job_Run.h XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Pipe_IO.h XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
         $Id: Pipe_IO.h,v 1.10 1998/12/14 18:48:29 rt Exp $
        Desc: IO on pipes used to talk between agent and child
  public:

// default constructor, but call attach before using the object
      // default commu-
Pipe_Out()
  : fd( -1 ), out_buf( NULL ),
    out_size( 0 ), out_eof( true ),
    out_i( 0 ), closed( true ) {}
      // free buf
-Pipe_Out() { if ( out_buf ) delete {}out_buf; }
      // write as much content as possible without blocking
void write_some();
```

```
// give object content to write out
void put_buf( string 63 );
   // pipe is closed on the other end
bool eof() { return out_eof; }
    // either pipe is closed or nothing more to write
bool finished() { return out_eof || out_i == out_size; }
    // attach to an fd (important part of setup)
void attach( int a_fd );
    // has it been closed
    bool is_closed() { return closed; }
    // close fd (only once)
void close() { if ( 'closed ) ::close{ fd ); }
protected:
    // buffer with content
    char "out_buf;
    // beginning of unwritten content
     int out_1;
     // current size of buffer
     int out_size;
     // true if pipe closed on other end
     bool out_eof;
     // pipe's fd
     int fd:
      // true if fd is closed (our end of pipe that is)
     bool closed;
class Pipe In
public:
// default constructor - but call attach before using object
     // free buffer
-Pipe_In()( if ( in_buf ) delete [lin_buf; }
     int read_some( char **head_ptr );
      // other end of pipe is closed
bool eof() { return in_eof; }
      // move head back (but within limits) - throws x_base // if out of limits void unget( int some_num ):
      // move head forwars (but within limits) - throws x_base // if out of limits void get( int some_num );
      // buffer limit reached (no new content will be read until
// some content is taken from the buffer)
bool full() { return size == max_size; }
       // attach to an fd, and set max_size - call before using the object
void attach( int a_fd, int a_size );
       // true if other end of pipe is closed bool in_eof;
       // fd for the pipe
        // current size of content in buffer
        int size;
       // max size of content in buffer
int max_size;
        // buffer size (2*max_size)
        // beginning of content in buffer
        // first empty space in buffer (end of content)
        int end:
        // buffer with content
        // move content from the secont half of buffer to the first
        void move_buf();
```

```
...
XXXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/Pipe_IO.h XXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/EngineD.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
/----
          $Id: EngineD.h,v 1.13 1999/02/13 21:54:00 rt Exp $
         Desc: Main code for engine
  .
class EngineD
public:
   EngineD()
    : interval(5), log_file(6cerr), once(false)() ~EngineD();
    // main code for engine
void do_work();
 protected:
    LDAP_Wrap ldap;
int interval;
    bool once;
    bool once;
string server;
string request_fltr;
string action_fltr;
string serviceDN;
String_Vector action_list;
ostream *log_file;
    void wait_for_bg_jobs( Request &req);
bool check_on_job( Request &req, int jnum );
void state_machine( Request &req );
void move_out_req( Request &req );
void place_request( Request &req );
void process_queued_request( LDAP_Entry &e );
void process_new_req( Req_Builder &rb, LDAP_Entry &e );
void place_next_order( Request &req );
void place_next_order( Request &req );
void process_action_in( int a_num );
void process_action_queue( int a_num );
void build_datp_params();
void build_didap_params();
void check_params();
void do_setup();
void write_to_log( string msq )
{ (*log_file) << time_stamp() << " " << msq << endl << flush; )
}</pre>
  $Id: EngineD.cc,v 1.22 1999/02/17 02:30:51 rt Exp $
            Desc: Main code for engine
    -
   #include "WF.h"
#include <unistd.h>
#include "EngineD.h"
   // main code for agent
void EngineD::do_work()
      try (
// set up logging
          log_setup();
          // get all we need to do the work
          check_params();
build_ldap_params();
          // main work loop
while ( true ) {
   // build action list
             build_action_list();
             // clear action incoming
for( int i=0; i < action_list.size(); i++)</pre>
                      try { process_action_in( i ); }
catch ( x_base x ) { write_to_log( x.msg ); }
              // work on requests
for( int i=0; i < action_list.size(); i++ )</pre>
                       try ( process_action_queue( 1 ); )
catch ( x_base x ) { write_to_log( x.msg ); }
```

```
// they asked us to go through queue only once
       if { once }
             {
    write_to_log( "One pass through queue completed" );
    preak;
       // delay before reconnecting to ldap
idap.disconnect();
       sleep( interval );
 catch (x base x ) [
    write_to_log( (string) "Fatal error: " + x.msg );
throw;
 catch ( std::exception 4x ) {
   write_to_log( (string) "Fatal error (stdlib): " + x.what() );
   throw;
 catch ( ... ) {
  write_to_log( "Unknown fatal error." );
     throw;
void EngineD::build_action_list()
  // search for actions and add them all to the queue
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = idap.search(serviceDN, LDAP_SCOPE_SUBTREE, action_filtr);
action_list.clear();
for ( int i=0; i < rv.size(); i++ )
action_list.push_back( rv[i].dn );</pre>
void EngineD::build_ldap_params()
  serviceDN = config.val(ServiceDN_Param):
request_(ltr = Ob)_Class_Attr + '=' + Request_Ob);
action_fltr = Ob)_Class_Attr + '=' + Action_Ob);
  // set ldap prefs
ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, interval );
EngineD::-EngineD()
   write_to_log( "Exiting ..." );
   if ( log_file && log_file != &cerr )
  delete log_file;
 void EngineD::log_setup()
    // are we given a log file?
if ( config.has_a_val( Log_File_Param ) )
          string log_name = config.val( Log_File_Param );
          log_file = new std::ofstream( log_name.c_str(), los::app );
          if ( !(*log_file| )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "Unable to open config file " + log_name ) );
    // write an opening message
write_to_log( "Engine starting ... " );
  void EngineD::check params()
     // Require these minimum parameters
if ( config.server.empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAP server specified" ) );
     if ( config.bindDN.empty() }
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind DN specified" ) );
     if ( config.bindPW.empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind password specified" ) );
     if ( !config.has_a_val(ServiceDN_Param) )
    throw{ x_base( TPFX + "No service DN specified" ) );
      // OPTIONS
// Interval to sleep between connections to LDAP
if ( config.has_a_val( Interval_Param ) }
  interval = safe_atoi( config.val( Interval_Param ) );
         Go through queue only once
( config.peek( Once_Param ) )
once * true;
   void EngineD::process_action_in( int a_num )
```

```
string &actionDN = action_list( a_num );
string in_dn = ID_Attr + '=' + In_Fldr + ", " + actionDN;
  // search for incoming requests
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv(ldap.search(in_dn, LDAP_SCOPE_ONELEVEL, request_fltr));
  // no work here
  if (rv.slze() <= 0)
return;
  // read action info
  Req_Builder rb:
rb.build_protos( ldap, actionDN );
  // process incoming requests
for (int i=0; i< rv.size() ; i++)</pre>
         try ( process_new_req( rb, rv[1] ); }
catch ( x_base x ) | write_to_log( x.msg ); }
void EngineD::process_new_req( Req_Builder &rb, LDAP_Entry &e )
   write_to_log( "Working on new request " + e.dn );
Request req;
   try (
   // parse incoming request
  req.init_from_entry( e );
       // build new do for request
       new_req.parentDN = rb.req.parentDN;
       // first check if the request has been placed in the queue
      try { new_req.init_from_ldap( ldap ); }
catch ( x_ldap x ) {
   if (x.err != LDAP_NO_SUCH_OBJECT )
        throw;
          placed = false;
       // incomplete request has been placed before
if ( placed && new_req.status == Hold_Status )
                ldap.remove_subtree( new_req.dn );
placed = false;
       // need to place request
if ( !placed ) (
    new_req = rb.build_req( req );
    Job_Order_Vec new_orders = rb.build_jo_vec( new_req );
    place_request( new_req, new_orders );
     catch ( x_base x ) {
    // some problem while parsing request
    string err = (string) "Error while processing: " + x.msg;
        req.write_to_log( err );
req.status = Error_Status;
write_to_log( err );
        // move out of the incoming folder
move_out_req( req );
        return;
      // request placed successfully - remove incoming request
      ldap.remove( req.dn ):
   void EngineD::place_request( Request &r, Job_Order_Vec &jov )
      // write request
r.add_to_ldap(ldap);
      // write job orders
for { int i=0; i<jov.size(); i++ }
  jov[i].add_to_ldap( ldap );</pre>
      // change request status to rannable
ldap.replace_attr( r.dn, Status_Attr, Runnable_Status );
   void EngineD::process_action_queue( int a_num )
      string 4actionDN = action_list( a_num );
string q_dn = ID_Attr + '=' + Queue_Fldr + ", " + actionDN;
       // should not retrieve requests that are on hold
string filter = Obj_Class_Attr + '=' + Request_Obj;
       // search for queued requests
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv: ldap.search( q_dn, LDAP_SCOPE_ONELEVEL, filter) );
```

```
// process requests
for (int i=0; i< rv.size() ; i++)</pre>
       try { process_queued_request( rv[1] ); }
catch ( x_base x ) { write_to_log( x.mag ); }
void EngineD::process_queued_request( LDAP_Entry &e )
  write_to_log( "Processing request " + e.dn );
  // parse request
Request req;
      req.init from_entry( e );
     state_machine( req );
  catch ( x base x ) (
     req.write_to_log( x.msg );
req.status = Error_Status;
move_out_req( req );
      return:
   // make sure all changes are recorded
if ( req.status != Complete_Status & req.status != Error_Status )
    req.update_in_ldap( ldap );
void EngineD::state_machine( Request &req )
   if ( req.status == Hold_Status )
   if ( req.status -- Complete_Status || req.status -- Error_Status )
         move_out_req( req );
         return;
   if ( reg.status == Runnable_Status )
         idap.replace_attr( req.dn, Status_Attr, Running_Status );
req.status = Running_Status;
    while ( req.pc < req.states.size() )
         // background job
if ( req.states[req.pc].bg )
                 if ( req.states(req.pc].status == Runnable_Status )
place_next_order( req );
req.pc++;
continue;
          // foreground job
          // has not been placed yet
if ( req.states[req.pc].status == Runnable_Status )
                  place_next_order( req );
                   break;
          // error occured - wait for all bg jobs
if ( req.states{req.pc}.status ** Error_Status )
   break;
          // done with this one
if ( req.states{req.pc}.status == Complete_Status )
                   req.pc++;
                   continue;
           // samity cneck
if ( req.states(req.pc).status != Running_Status )
  throw ( x_base( TPFX + "Invalid status of job " + num2str(req.pc) ) );
           // running job - check on progress
           // not ready yet
if ( !check_on_job( req, req.pc ) )
                 break;
     // done with fg jobs in this action - wait for bg jobs
if ( req.pc >= req.states.size() | | req.states(req.pc).status == Error_Status )
  wait_for_bg_jobs( req );
      // all bg jobs are done
if ( req.status == Complete_Status !| req.status == Error_Status )
           move_out_req( req );
```

```
void EngineD::move out req! Request &req }
   req.update_in_ldap( ldap );
   // build new dn
  // build new on
string olddn = req.dn;
req.parentDN = ID_Attr + '=' + Out_Fldr + ", " + req.actionDN;
req.dn = ID_Attr + '=' + req.id + ", " + req.parentDN;
ldap.move_subtree( olddn, req.dn );
void EngineD::wait for bg jobs! Request &req )
   for (i=0; 1<req.pc; 1++)
         break;
   // some bg job not ready yet
if ( i<req.pc )
  return;</pre>
   // all bg jobs are done - figure out request status
req.status = Complete_Status;
for i1=0; 1req.states.size(i; 1++)
// this job has failed - so request failed
if (req.states(i).status != Complete_Status)
                req.status = Error_Status;
string msg = (string)"Job number " + num2str(1) + " failed.";
                req.write_to_log(msg);
preak;
bool EngineD::check_on_job( Request &req, int a_pc )
   Job_Order jo_engn;
Job_Order jo_agnt;
   // read engine and agent's copies of job order
jo_engn.id = req.id + 'j' + num2str( a_pc );
jo_engn.parentDN = req.dn;
jo_engn.init_from_idap( ldap );
jo_agnt.id = jo_engn.id;
jo_agnt.parentDN = jo_engn.agent_dn;
    // see if agent's copy exists
   try ( jo_agnt.init_from_ldap( ldap ); }
catch (x_ldap x) { if (x.err != LDAP_NO_SUCH_OBJECT) throw; ex=false; }
    // agent's copy exists
    1f ( ex )
          // not ready yet
if (jo_agnt.status '= Error_Status & jo_agnt.status != Complete_Status)
    return false;
           // have not pulled changes yet
if ( jo_engn.status != jo_agnt.status )
                     jo_engn.status = jo_agnt.status;
jo_engn.log = jo_agnt.log;
jo_engn.r_map = jo_agnt.r_map;
jo_engn.update_in_ldap( ldap );
                     // if completed successfully pull return values
                        f ( )o_engn.status == Complete_Status )
Req_Builder::pull_ret_vals(req, )o_engn, a_pc);
          // remove from agent's queue
ldap.remove( jo_agnt.dn );
    // update job status in request
req.states(a_pc).status = jo_engn.status;
     // job is complete (or errored out)
    return true;
 void EngineD::place_next_order( Request &req )
    // get engine's copy of job order
    // get engine's copy or job order
Job_Order Jo;
jo.id = req.id + 'J' + num2str( req.pc );
jo.init_from_ldap( ldap );
```

```
// get agent's copy of job order
Job_Order jo_agnt;
jo_agnt.id = jo.id;
jo_agnt.parentDN = jo.agent_dn;
bool ex = true;
  bool ex - true;
try ( jo_agnt.init_from_ldap( ldap ); |
catch ( x_ldap x ) { if ( x.err != LDAP_NO_SUCH_OBJECT ) throw; ex = false; }
  // job order has not been placed before
if ( !ex )
         // figure out param values
Req_Bullder::prep_jo(req, jo, req.pc);
jo.update_in_ldap( ldap );
        // now place it in agent's queue
jo.status = Runnable_Status;
jo.parentDN = jo.agent_dn;
jo.an = "";
jo.add_to_ldap( ldap );
  // change job order status in request
req.states(req.pc).status = Running_Status;
XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/EngineD.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/engined.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
          $Id: engined.cc.v 1.5 1999/02/03 09:49:34 rt Exp $
         Desc: engine - the least of it
  #include "WF_ext.h"
#include "EngineD.h"
main( int argc, char **argv )
   try i
       config.init( argc, argv );
      EngineD engine;
engine.do_work();
   catch( x_base x ) { die( x.msg ); }
catch( std::exception 6x ) { die( x.what() ); }
catch( ... ) { die( "Unknown fatal error." ); }
   exit( 0 );
:
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/engined.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/u1/get_obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
 /-----
          $Id: get_obj.cc,v 1.8 1999/02/14 02:52:27 rt Exp $
        Desc: get an object
  #include "WF_ext.h"
 LDAP_Wrap ldap;
 void check_params();
void read_ldap();
 int main (int argc, char **argv)
       config.init( argc, argv );
       check_params();
read_ldap();
    catch( x_base x } { die( x.msg ); }
catch( std::exception &x ) { die( x.what() ); }
catch( ... ) { die( "Unknown fatal error." ); }
    exit( 0 );
  void read_ldap()
    string objDN = config.val( ObjDN_Param );
string filter = config.val( Filter_Param );
int scope = safe_atoi( config.val( Scope_Param ) );
    // search for objects
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = ldap.search( objDN, scope, filter );
     // output results
    Obj *o = NULL;
for { int i=0; i<rv.size(); i++ )
          try {
```

```
o = Obj::make_obj_from_entry( rv(1) );
cout << (*o).print_url() << endl;</pre>
         catch( x base x ) (
               Broken b;
b.init_from_entry( rv[i], x.msg );
cout << b.print_url() << endl;</pre>
void check_params()
  // need obj DN
  if (!config.has_a_val( ObjDN_Param ) )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No object DN specified" ) );
   // need LDAP server
  if ( config.server.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAP server specified" ) );
   // search filter + optional
      f ( !config.has_a_val( Filter_Param ) )
config.add_val( Filter_Param, Default_Filter );
   // search scope - optional
if ( !config.has_a_val( Scope_Param ) )
  config.add_val( Scope_Param, LDAP_SCOPE_BASE );
   // set up ldap preferences
ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, -1);
/
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ul/get_obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ul/move_obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
$Id: move obj.cc.v 1.4 1999/02/14 02:55:09 rt Exp $
         Desc: copy/move/delete an object (and subtree beneath it)
 #include "WF_ext.h"
LDAP_Wrap ldap;
Cmd_Enum_cmd;
void_check_params();
void_read_write();
int main (int argc, char **argv)
  try (
  config.init( argc, argv );
  check_params();
  read_write();

   catch( x_base x ) { die( x.msg ); }
catch( std::exception 4x ) { die( x.what() ); }
catch( ... ) { die( "Unknown fatal error." ); }
   exit( 0 );
 void read_write()
   string &objDN = config.val( ObjDN Param );
    // if command is delete - blast the whole subtree
if ( cmd == Del_Cmd ) {
   ldap.remove_subtree( objDN );
      return;
   // moving is also simple
if ( cmd == Move_Cmd ) {
  ldap.move_subtree( objDN, config.val( TargetDN_Param ) );
      return:
   // copying - not implemented yet
if ( cmd == Copy_Cmd ) {
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Copy not implemented yet" ) );
    // should not get here
throw( x_base( TPFX + "Unknown command" ) );
 void check_params()
    // neet bindDN and bindPW
if ( config.bindDN.empty() )
  throw( x base( TFEX + "No bind DN specified" ) );
if ( config.bindFW.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TFEX + "No bind PW specified" ) );
    // need objDN
    if (!config.has a_val( ObjDN_Param ) )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No object DN specified" ) );
    // need command to perform
```

2

```
if ( !config.has_a_val( Cmd_Param ) )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "No command specified" ) );
string &c = config.val(Cmd_Param);
int i;
 int 1;
for(i=0; 1<Cmd_Enum_Size; 1++) {
   if 1 c == Cmd_Enum_Name[1] } {
   cmd = (Cmd_Enum)1;</pre>
 if ( i >= Cmd_Enum_Size )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "Unknown command: " + c ) );
 // need target DN if cmd is copy or move
if ( cmd == Move_Cmd || cmd == Copy_Cmd ) (
   if ( !config.has_a_val( TargetDN_Param ) )
     throw( x_base( TPFX + "Need target DN for command " + c ) );
  // need LDAP server
  if ( config.server.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAP server specified" ) );
  // // scope - optional
// if ( !config.has_a_val( Scope_Param ) )
// config.add_val( Scope_Param, LDAP_SCOPE_BASE );
  // set up ldap preferences
ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, -1);
:
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ui/move_obj.cc XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ui/run_action.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -***/
/-----
          SId: run_action.cc,v 1.27 1999/01/22 09:06:29 rt Exp $
         Desc: submit a request to run an action
  .
#include "WF_ext.h"
void check_params();
Request req;
LDAP_Wrap idap;
 int main (int argo, char **argv)
          // Get parameters
config.init(argc, argv);
          // check we got all we need
check_params();
          // make request
          req.generate_new_req(config.val(ObjDN_Param), config.user_map, ldap);
          // Send in the request
          req.add_to_ldap( ldap );
           // print out request
          cout << req.print_url() << endl;
    ;
catch( x_base x ) { die( x.msg ); }
catch ( std::exception &x ) {
    die( (string)"Fatal error (stdlib): " + x.what() );
    throw;
     catch ( ... ) {
  die( "Unknown fatal error." );
  throw;
     exit( 0 );
  void check_params()
     // Figure out actionDN, server, and bind params
if ( !config.has_a_val( ObjDN_Param ) )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No actionDN specified" ) );
     if ( config.server.empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAP server specified" ) );
     if ( config.bindDN.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind DN specified" ) );
      if ( config.bindPW.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind password specified" ) );
      ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, -1 );
   XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ui/run_action.cc XXXXXXXXXX
```

```
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ul/update_obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
/+++---
          $Id: update_obj.cc,v 1.3 1999/02/01 07:05:55 rt Exp $
        Desc: replace objects attrs in LDAP (the object has to exist)
 #include "WF ext.h"
LDAP Wrap idap;
bool newob; = false;
void check_params();
void read_write();
int main (int argc, char **argv)
       config.init( argc, argv );
      check_params();
read_write();
   catch( x_base x ) { die( x.msg ); }
catch( std::exception &x ) { die( x.what{) }; }
catch( ... ) { die( "Unknown fatal error." ); }
 void read write()
    LDAP_Entry e:
e.init_from_url( config.val(Obj_Param) );
    // Create new object
    return;
     // Update existing object
     // search for the object
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = idap.search( e.dn, LDAP_SCOPE_BASE );
if ( rv.size() '= 1 )
throw(x base(TPEX**Invalid number of search results"));
LDAP_Entry 4e2 = rv[0];
      // parse the retrieved object
Obj *o = NULL;
     Obj *o = NULL;
o = Obj::make_obj_from_entry( e2 );
     // now try to make the new version of the object
for ( LDAP_Entry::lterator i=e.begin(); i!=e.end(); i++ )
    e2[i->first] = i->second;
Obj *n = NULL;
n = Obj::make_obj_from_entry( e2 );
      // Finally write to LDAP
n->update_in_ldap(ldap);
   void check_params()
      // need obj
if ( !config.has_a_val( Obj_Param ) |
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "No object specified" ) );
      // need LDAP server
      if (config.server.empty() )
  throw( x_base( TPFX + "No LDAP server specified" ) );
       // bind parameters - required
      // Dand parameters - required
if (config.bindDN.empty())
throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind DN specified" ) );
if (config.bindPW.empty())
throw( x_base( TPFX + "No bind password specified" ) );
      // new object? (optional)
if ( config.peek( New_Param ) )
  newobj = true;
       // set up ldap preferences
ldap.prefs( config.server, config.bindDN, config.bindPW, -1);
    ;
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ui/update_obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Action.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
    /-----
              $1d: Action.cc,v 1.24 1999/02/17 05:18:25 rt Exp $
```

```
Desc: Action class
 #include "WF.h"
void Action::Init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
  Obj::init_from_entry( e );
  // formURL
if ( e.has_a_val( URL_Attr ) )
  formURL = e.val(URL_Attr);
  // script
if ( !e.has_s_val( Script_Attr ) )
   throw ( x_base( TPFX + "No script attr" ) );
script_init( e.val(Script_Attr) );
  // param
    f ( e.has_a_val( Param_Attr ) )
p_vec = e(Param_Attr);
string Action::print_url()
  string ret = Obj::print_url();
  // param list
for ( int i=0; i<p_vec.size(); i++ )
  ret += (string)"4param=" + url_encode( p_vec[i] );</pre>
   ret += (string)"&script=" + script.print_url();
  //- formURL
ret += (string)"&formurl=" + url_encode( formURL );
   return ret;
 LDAP Entry Action::make_entry()
   LDAP_Entry e = Obj::make_entry();
   e[ Param, Attr ] = p_vec;
e[ URL_Attr ] = make_vector( formURL );
e[ Script_Attr ] = make_vector( script.print_str() );
 void Action::add_to_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
    // first add the action record itself
    Obj::add_to_ldap( ldap )
    // now create folders for queues
    // for incoming requests
    in.id = In_Fldr;
in.parentDN = dn;
    in.add_to_ldap( ldap );
    // for requests being processed
queue.id = Queue_Fldr:
queue.parentDN = dn;
    queue.add_to_ldap ( ldap );
    // for completed requests
out.id = Out_Fldr;
out.parentDN = dn;
    out.add_to_ldap( ldap );
 XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Action.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Exception.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
  /.....
          $Id: Exception.cc.v 1.6 1999/02/14 02:46:24 rt Exp $
         Desc: exception handling
   #include "WF.h"
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <netdb.h>
  char *HER[]={"SUCCESS", "HOST_NOT_FOUND", "TRY_AGAIN", "NO_RECOVERY", "NO_DATA");
  x_net::x_net( string u_msg ) {
   if ( h_errno == -1 )
      x_sys(u_msg );
   else if ( h_errno > 4 )
      x_base( u_msg + "Unknown network error.", h_errno );
   else
```

```
x base( u msg + HER[h_errno], h_errno );
x_sys::x_sys( string u_msg )
  char *tmp = strerror( errno );
  if ( tmp )
x_base( u_msg + tmp, errno );
     x_base( u_msg + "Unknown system error.", errno );
;
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Exception.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_Order.cc XXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
/-----
        $Id: Job_Order.cc,v 1.12 1999/02/21 04:28:56 rt Exp $
        Desc: Job_Order implementation
#include "WF.h"
LDAP_Entry Job_Order::make_entry()
   LDAP_Entry e = Obj::make_entry();
   // status
e[ Status Attr } = make_vector( status );
   // agentDN
e[ AgentDN_Attr ] = make_vector( agent_dn );
   // jobDN
e( JobDN_Attr ) = make_vector( job_dn );
   // actionDN
e{ ActionDN_Attr ] = make_vector( action_dn );
    // param
    if (p_map.size() > 0 )
   e[ Param_Attr ] = p_map.make_assign_vector();
      e[ Param_Attr ] = make_empty_vector();
   // rvals
if ( r_map.size() > 0 )
   e[ Rval_Attr ] = r_map.make_assign_vector();
    else e[Rval_Attr ] = make_empty_vector();
    // log
e{ Log_Attr } = make_vector( log );
    // command
e( Command_Attr ) = make_vector( command );
    return e;
 void Job_Order::lnit_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
    Obj::init_from_entry( e );
    // status
if ( !e.has_a_val( Status_Attr ) }
    throw ( x_base( TPFX + "No status attr in job order " + dn ) );
status = get_exec_status( e.val( Status_Attr ) );
     // log
if ( e.has_a_val( log_Attr ) )
  log = e.val( log_Attr );
     // command
if ( e.has_a_val( Command_Attr ) )
   command = e.val( Command_Attr );
    // agentDN
if ( !e.has_a_val( AgentDN_Attr ) )
throw(x_base( TPFX + "No agentDN attr in job order " + dn ) );
agent_dn = e.val( AgentDN_Attr );
     if ( !e.has a val( ActionDN_Attr ) )
   throw(x_base( TPFX + "No action DN attr in job order " + dn ) );
action_dn = e.val( ActionDN_Attr );
     // jobDN
if ( !e.has_a_val( JobDN_Attr ) )
throw( x_base( TPFX + "No Job DN attr in job order " + dn ) );
job_dn = e.val( JobDN_Attr );
      // params
if ( e.has_a_val( Param_Attr ) )
   p_map.parse_assign_vector( e[ Param_Attr ] );
     // rvals
```

```
if ( e.has a_val( Rval_Attr ) )
  r_map.parse_assign_vector( e[ Rval_Attr ] );
string Job Order::print utl()
  string ret = Obj::print_url();
  // status
ret += "&status=";
ret += Exec_Status_Name[ status };
  // param
String Vector tmp = p_map.make_assign_vector();
for ( int i=0: 1<tmp.size(); i++ )
   ret += (string)"&param=" + url_encode( tmp[i] );</pre>
  tmp = r_map.make_assign_vector();
for ( int 1=0; 1<tmp.size(); 1++ )
  ret += (string)"&rval=" + url_encode( tmp[1] );</pre>
  // log
if ( !log.empty() )
  ret += (string)"@log=" + url_encode( log );
  // command
ret += (string)"&command=" + url_encode( command );
  // agentDN
ret += (string)"&agentdn=" + url_encode( agent_dn );
  // actionDN
ret += (string)"éactiondn=" + url_encode( action_dn );
  // jobDN
ret += (string)"6jobdn=" + url_encode( job_dn );
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_Order.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_State.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
$Id: Job_State.cc, v 1.1 1998/12/16 00:42:16 rt Exp $
        Desc: Job_State implementation
  -----/
#include "WF.h"
string Job_State::print_url()
  string ret;
if ( bg )
ret += "BG";
  else
ret += "FG";
   ret += "+";
ret += Exec_Status_Name[ status ];
   return ret:
 XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_State.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Entry.cc XXXXXXXXXX /***- Mode: C++; -*-*/
 /-----
         $Id: LDAP Entry.cc, v 1.18 1999/01/18 20:54:56 rt Exp $
        Desc: Map of attrs to values - used to pass info about LDAP records
  #include "WF.h"
 void LDAP_Entry::init( LDAP *ld, LDAPMessage *e )
    BerElement *ber:
    char *dn_str;
char *a;
    // Get entry's dn
dn_str = ldap_get_dn(ld, e);
dn = dn_str;
    ldap_memfree( dn_str );
    // For each attribute of the entry
for ( a = ldap first_attribute( ld, e, &ber );
        a != NULL;
        a = ldap_next_attribute( ld, e, ber ) )
         // Turn attribute name lowercase
string tmp( downcase( a ) );
```

```
// Associate values vector with attribute name
operator()( tmp ) = parse_values( ld, e, a );
ldap_memfree( a );
  // Cleanup
if ( ber != NULL )
       ber_free( ber, 0 );
// Construct a vector of values String_Vector LDAP_Entry::parse_values ( LDAP *ld, LDAPMessage *e, char *a )
   String_Vector ret;
char **vals;
int i;
  if ((vals = ldap_get_values( ld, e, a)) == NULL )
  return ret;
   for ( 1 = 0; vals[1] != NULL; 1++ )
  ret.push_back(vals[1]);
   ldap_value_free( vals );
   return ret;
// prints in LDIF format
string LDAP_Entry::print_str()
   string ret;
int i, num_vals;
   ret += "dn: " + dn + "\n";
   // TODO: we need to be careful to add space in front of new lines
// if an attribute value has multiple lines
for (iterator iter = begin(); iter != end(); iter++ )
        num_vals = (*iter).second.size();
        for (1=0; 1 < num vals; 1++)
ret += ("iter).first + ": " + ("iter).second[1] + "\n";
   // Signal end of entry by empty line
ret += "\n";
   return ret;
 void LDAP_Entry::init_from_url( const string &url )
   parse_url_enc_params( url );
if ( !has_a val( DN_Attr ) )
    throw( x_base(TPEX+*No entry dn specified*) );
dn = val( DN_Attr );
 $Id: LDAP_Wrap.cc,v 1.48 1999/02/03 15:56:19 rt Exp $
        Desc: LDAP_Wrap talks to LDAP API library
   #include "WF.h"
  // for sleep
  #include <unistd.h>
  host = a_host;
bind_dn = bindDN;
bind_pw = bindPW;
interval = an_interval;
    // if we are connected - disconnect so new settings could take effect
    if (ld)
disconnect();
   void LDAP_Wrap::disconnect()
    int r;
     if ( !ld )
       return;
     r = ldap_unbind_s ( ld );
ld = NULL;
```

```
// ignore lost connections if iterval is set
if ( interval >=0 && ( r == LDAP_SERVER_DOWN || r == LDAP_CONNECT_ERROR ) )
   return;
  // bad stuff happened
if ( r != LDAP_SUCCESS )
  throw( x_ldap( r, TPFX + "ldap_unbind_s: ") );
void LDAP_Wrap::bind()
  int r;
  while ( true )
       // first free ld structure if it exists
disconnect();
      // now make new one
ld = ldap_init( host.c_str(), LDAP_PORT );
if ( !ld )
    throw( x_sys( TPFX + "ldap_init: " ) );
       // attempt to bind
r = idap_simple_bind_s( id, bind_dn.c_str(), bind_pw.c_str() );
       // no reconnect is set
if ( interval < 0 )
    break;</pre>
       // sleep before trying again
sleep( interval );
  if ( r != LDAP_SUCCESS )
   throw( x_ldap( r, TPFX + "While binding to LDAP as {" + bind_dn + "}: ") );
LDAP_Entry_Vec LDAP_Wrap::search( const string &base, int scope, const string &filter)
     LDAPMessage *res;
     // first time
if ( !ld )
  bind();
     while (true)
            // Do the search
            r = ldap_search_ext_s( ld, base.c_str(), scope, filter.c_str(), NULL, 0, NULL, NULL, NULL, 0, 6res);
            // lost connection - try again later
sleep( interval );
bind();
     // Parse results
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = parse_res_chain( res );
ldap_msgfree( res );
      return rv:
 LDAP_Entry_Vec LDAP_Wrap::parse_res_chain( LDAPMessage *res )
    LDAP_Entry_Vec ret;
LDAPMessage *e;
   LDAP_Entry ent( ld, e );
ret.push_back( ent );
    return ret;
  void LDAP_Wrap::remove( const string &a_dn )
```

```
// first time
if ( !ld )
  bind();
 while (true)
    // delete the entry
      r = ldap_delete_ext_s( ld, a_dn.c_str(), NULL, NULL );
       // no more tries
      if { interval<0 |
   // lost connection - try again later sleep( interval ), bind();
            ( r '* LDAP_SERVER_DOWN && r != LDAP_CONNECT_ERROR ) ) break;
 if ( r := LDAP SUCCESS ) throw( x_1dap(r, TPFX + "While deleting entry {" + a_dn + "}: " ) );
void LDAP_Wrap::remove_subtree( const string &a_dn )
  LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = search( a_dn, LDAP_SCOPE_SUBTREE );
for( int i=rv.size()-1; i>=0; i-- )
    remove( rv[i].dn );
void LDAP_Wrap::add( const string &a_dn, LDAPMod_NTA &mods )
  // first time
if ( !ld )
     bind();
  while (true)
       r = ldap_add_ext_s( ld, a_dn.c_str(), mods, NULL, NULL );
        // no more tries
if ( interval<0</pre>
                 ( r != LDAP_SERVER_DOWN && r != LDAP_CONNECT_ERROR ) )
            break;
        // lost connection - try again later
        sleep( interval );
bind();
   if ( r != LDAP SUCCESS )
      throw( x_ldap( r, TPFX + "While adding entry [" + a_dn + "]: ") );
 void LDAP_Wrap::add_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
   LDAP Entry:: iterator 1;
   int j;
for ( i=e.begin(); 1!=e.end(); 1++ )
        // skip certain attributes
if ( 1->first == "creatorsname" ||
    1->first == "modifiersname" !|
    1->first == "createtimestamp" ||
    1->first == "modifytimestamp" )
        // create NTA of attr values
Char_Star_NTA vals( 1->second );
         // add to mods
        mods.push_back( LDAP_MOD_ADD, 1->first.c_str(), vals );
    // add to LDAP
add( e.dn, mods );
 LDAPMod_NTA mods;
Char_Star_NTA tmp;
tmp.push_back( val );
mods.push_back( mod_type, attr.c_str(), tmp );
    modify( a_dn, mods );
  void LDAP_Wrap::modify( const string &a_dn, LDAPMod_NTA &mods )
    // first time if (!ld)
      bind();
```

```
while (true)
       r = ldap_modify_ext_s(ld, a_dn.c_str(), mods, NULL, NULL);
           no more tries
       if ( interval<0 |1
             ( r '= LDAP_SERVER_DOWN && r != LDAP_CONNECT_ERROR ) )
break;
       // lost connection - try again later
sleep( interval );
bind();
  if ( r != LDAP_SUCCESS )
     throw( x_ldap( r, TPFX + "While modifying entry {" + a_dn + "]; ") );
bool LDAP Wrap::exists( const string &a dn )
  try (
   LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = search( a_dn, LDAP_SCOPE_BASE );
  catch ( x_ldap x ) (
  if ( x.err != LDAP_NO_SUCH_OBJECT )
        throw;
     return false;
  return true;
void LDAP_Wrap::move_subtree( const string &from, const string &to )
   // remove subtree at destination if it exists
if ( exists( to ) )
  remove_subtree( to );
   // copy subtree
   LDAP Entry Vec rv = search( from, LDAP_SCOPE_SUBTREE );
for ( int i=0; i<rv.size(); i++ )</pre>
         string::size_type beg = rv[1].dn.rfind( from );
tv[i].dn.replace( beg, from.size(), to );
add_entry( rv[i] );
   // remove old copy of subtree
remove_subtree( from );
 void LDAP_Wrap::update_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
    LDAPMod_NTA mods;
    LDAP_Entry::1terator 1;
    int j;
for ( i=e.begin(); i!=e.end(); i++ )
         // skip certain attributes
if { 1~>first == "creatorsname" ||
    1~>first == "modifiersname" ||
    1~>first == "createtinestamp" ||
    1~>first == "modifytimestamp" ||
    1~>first == "dn" |
               continue:
         // create NTA of attr values
Char_Star_NTA vals( 1->second );
          // add to mods
          mods.push_back( LDAP_MOD_REPLACE, 1->first.c_str(), vals );
    // update in LDAP
modify( e.dn, mods );
 :

XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Wrap.cc XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_related.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
           $Id: LDAP_related.cc,v 1.19 1998/12/14 19:12:14 rt Exp $
          Desc: Aid in handling of LDAPMod and NULL term char* arrays -
to be used by LDAP_Wrap only
   Char_Star_NTA::Char_Star_NTA( int in_size )
    :size( in_size ), array( new (char *) | in_size ] ), last( 0 )
     array[0] = NULL;
  Char_Star_NTA::Char_Star_NTA( String_Vector &v )
    :size( v.size()+1 ), array( new (char *)[v.size()+1] ), last( v.size() )
```

```
for (int i=0;i<last;i++) {
  array(i)=strdup(v(i).c_str());
  if ( !array(i) )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "Insufficient memory." ) );</pre>
   array[last] = NULL;
Char_Star_NTA::Char_Star_NTA( const Char_Star_NTA &c )
:size(c.size), array( new (char *){ c.size } ), last(c.last)
   for (int 1=0;1<last;1++) (
      or (int i=0:1<lastri++) {
    array[i]=strdup(c.array[i]);
    if ( !array[i])  
        throw( x_base( TPFX + "Insufficient memory." ) );
   array(last) = NULL;
 Char_Star_NTA::~Char_Star_NTA()
   for ( int 1=0; array[1]; 1++ )
  delete [](array[1]);
   delete []array;
 void Char_Star_NTA::push_back( const char *elt )
    if (!elt)
    char *elt_copy = dup_c_str( elt );
    if ( last == (size-1) )
  extend();
    array( last++ ] = elt_copy;
array( last ) = NULL;
  void Char_Star_NTA::extend()
    int 1;
char **old_array = array;
size += 10;
array = new (char *)[ size ];
    for ( i=0; old_array{1}; 1++ )
  array(1) = old_array[1];
array(i) = NULL;
    delete []old_array;
  Char_Star_NTA::operator char **()
    return array;
  char **Char_Star_NTA::dup_css( char **c )
     int i, n;
for (n=0; c(n); n++);
     char **ret = new (char *) [n+2];
     for (i=0; 1<n; 1++)
ret[i] = dup_c_str( c[i] );
     ret[i] = NULL:
   void Char_Star_NTA::destroy_css( char **c |
     for (i=0; c[1]; 1++)
delete [](c[1]);
     delete []c:
   // LDAPMod_NTA implementation below
   LDAPMod_NTA::LDAPMod_NTA( int in_size ) :size( in_size ), array( new (LDAPMod *)[ in_size ] ), last( 0 )
     array(0) = NULL;
   LDAFMod_NTA::LDAPMod_NTA( const_LDAPMod_NTA &c ) :size(c.size), array( new (LDAPMod_*)[ c.size ] ), last(c.last)
      for ( int 1=0; 1<last; 1++ )
  array[1] = LDAPMod_dup( c.array[1] );</pre>
```

```
array(last) = NULL;
LDAPMod_NTA::~LDAPMod_NTA()
  for ( int 1=0; array[1]; 1++ )
    LDAPMod_destroy( array[1] );
 delete []array;
void LDAPMod_NTA::push_back( int op, const char *type, char **values )
  if ( last == size~l )
    extend();
  char *type_copy = dup_c_str( type );
  LDAPMod *tmp = new LDAPMod:
tmp->mod_op = op;
tmp->mod_type = type_copy;
tmp->mod_values = Char_Star_NTA::dup_css( values );
  array( last++ ) = tmp;
array( last ) = NULL;
LDAPMod_NTA::operator LDAPMod **()
  return array;
 void LDAPMod_NTA::extend()
   LDAPMod ""old_array = array;
   size += 10;
array = new (LDAPMod *) [ size ];
   for ( i=0; old_array(1); 1++ )
array(1) = old_array(1);
   array(i) = NULL:
   delete []old_array:
 void LDAPMod_NTA::LDAPMod_destroy( LDAPMod *m )
   delete {}( m->mod_type );
Char_Star_NTA::destroy_css( m->mod_values );
delete m;
  LDAPMod *LDAPMod_NTA::LDAPMod_dup( const LDAPMod *m )
    if ( !m )
return NULL:
    LDAPMod *ret = new LDAPMod;
    bbARMOG 'rec = new mod_op;
ret->mod_type = dup_c_str( m->mod_type );
ret->mod_values = Char_Star_NTA::dup_css( m->mod_values );
  .

XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_related.cc XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX

/*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
          $Id: Obj.cc,v 1.19 1999/02/17 05:20:44 rt Exp $
         Desc: Class Obj is parent to all objects
    void Obj::init_from_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
    // need to build dn first
if ( dn.empty() )
         // build filter
     string fltr = Obj_Class_Attr + '=' + type;
     // search for the object
LDAP_Entry_Vec rv = ldap.search( dn, LDAP_SCOPE_BASE, fltr ).
     // parse found entry
init_from_entry( rv[0] );
```

```
void Obj::init_from_url( string a_url)
  LDAP_Entry e:
e.init_from_url( a_url );
init_from_entry( e );
void Obj::add_to_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
   LDAP_Entry e = make_entry();
   ldap.add_entry(e);
void Obj::update_in_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
  LDAP_Entry e = make_entry();
ldap.update_entry(e);
LDAP_Entry Obj::make_entry()
   LDAP_Entry e;
   // need to build dn first
if ( dn.empty() )
         if ( id.empty() !! parentDN.empty() )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "Can not figure out dn" ) );
dn = ID_Attr + '=' + id + ", " + parentDN;
   // dn
e.dn = dn;
    // objectclass
string top = "top";
e[ Obj_Class_Attr ] = make_vector( top, CPAT_Obj, type ).
    // id
e[ ID_Attr ] = make_vector( id );
    // cn
e[ CN_Attr | = make_vector( cn );
    return e;
 void Obj::init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
    // ID
id = extract_id_from_dn( dn );
    // parentDN
parentDN = extract_parent_from_dn( dn );
    // cn
if ( e.has_a_val( CN_Attr ) )
   cn = e.val( CN_Attr );
  Obj *Obj::make_obj_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
     Ob; *ret * NULL:
     if ( !e.has_a_val( Obj_Class_Attr ) )
  throw (x_base( TPFX + "Object type not specified" ) );
     ret = make_obj( e( Obj_Class_Attr ).back() );
{*ret).init_from_entry( e );
     return ret;
  Obj *Obj::make_obj( const string &obj_type )
     Obj *ret - NULL:
    if ( obj_type == Request_Obj )
  ret = new Request;
else if ( obj_type == Job_Order_Obj )
  ret = new Job_Order:
else if ( obj_type == Action_Obj )
  ret = new Action;
else if ( obj_type == Folder_Obj )
  ret = new Folder;
else if ( obj_type == Job_Obj )
  ret = new Job;
else if ( obj_type == Agent_Obj )
  ret = new Agent;
else if ( obj_type == Engine_Obj )
  ret = new Engine;
else
         throw( x_base( TPFX + "Unknown object type: " + obj_type ) );
      return ret;
```

```
string Obj::print_url()
   string ret;
  // dn -
ret += "dn=";
ret += url_encode( dn );
   // type
ret += (string)"&type=" + type;
   // id
ret += "&id=";
ret += url_encode( id );
   // cn
ret += "&cn=";
ret += url_encode( cn );
   return ret;
 // Broken Implementation
 vold Broken::init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry 6e, string err )
   Obj::init_from_entry( e );
   error = err;
 string Broken::print_url()
   string ret = Obj::print_url();
ret += "6err=";
ret += url_encode( error );
return ret;
 // Job Implementation
 void Jobi::nit_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
    Obj::init_from_entry( e );
    if ( !e.peek( Command_Attr ))
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"No command attr in a job entry"));
command = e.val( Command_Attr );
    if ( !e.has a_val( AgentON_Attr ) )
  throw(x_base(TPFX+"No agent DN in a job entry"));
agentDN = e.val( AgentDN_Attr );
    if ( !e.peek( Param_Attr } )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"No param attr in a job entry"));
p_vec = eI Param_Attr };
    if ( !e.peek( Rval_Attr ) )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"No rval attr in a job entry"));
r_vec = e[ Rval_Attr );
  string Job::print_url()
     string ret = Obj::print_url();
     // param list
for ( int i=0; i<p_vec.size{); i++ }
  ret += (string)"&param=" + uri_encode( p_vec[i] );</pre>
     // rval list
for ( int i=0; i<r_vec.size(); i++ )
  ret += (string)"&rval=" + url_encode( r_vec[i] );</pre>
      ret += (string) "&command=" + url_encode( command );
      // agentdn
ret += (string)"&agentDN=" + url_encode( agentDN );
      return ret;
  LDAP_Entry Job::make_entry()
     LDAP_Entry e = Obj::make_entry();
e[ Param_Attr } = p_vec;
e[ Rwal_Attr ] = r_vec;
e[ Awal_Attr ] = make_vector( agentDN );
e[ Command_Attr ] = make_vector( command );
      return e;
   // Engine Implementation
```

```
void Engine::init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e )
  Obj::init_from_entry( e );
string Engine::print_url()
  string ret = Obj::print_url();
return ret;
LDAP_Entry Engine::make_entry()
  LDAP_Entry e = Obj::make_entry();
return e;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Obj.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Params.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
         $Id: Params.cc.v 1.40 1999/02/18 01:07:25 rt Exp $
       Desc: Parameter handling (read, parse, make map, print, etc)
 ______
Winclude "WF.h"
 // Param implementation
 void Param::add_val( const string aname, const string avalue )
   if ( peek( name ) )
  operator(|( name ).push_back( value );
else
        String_Vector tmp;
tmp.push_back( value );
operator()( name ) = tmp;
 void Param::parse_assign_vector( String_Vector &v )
   string name;
string value;
   for (int 1=0; 1<v.s1ze(); 1++)
        split_assignment( v(i), name, value );
add_val( name, value );
 void Param::parse_str( const string 4s ) {
   string mame:

string value;

String_Vector lines = split(s, '\n');

for[int 1=0; i<lines.size(); 1++) {

    split_assignment( lines[i], name, value );
      add_val( name, value );
 String_Vector Param::make_assign_vector()
   String_Vector ret:
    for { Param::iterator i=begin(); i!=end(); i++ )
         int sz = 1->second.size();
         for ( int y=0; j<sz; j++ )
   ret.push_back( i=>first + '=' + i=>second[j] );
    return ret;
  string Param::print str()
    string ret;
    for ( iterator 1 = begin(); 1 != end(); 1++ )
         int sz = (*1).second.size();
for { int j=0; j<sz; j++ }
    ret += (*1).first + "=" + (*1).second[j] + "\n";</pre>
  // parse url-encoded string into name/value pairs
// store in param map
void Param::parse_url_enc_params(const string6 str)
     string enc_name, enc_value;
string tmp;
     string name, value;
```

```
string::size_type beg;
string::size_type 1 = 0;
string::size_type sz = str.size();
  string::size_type iter;
  while ( 1 < sz )
                  // beginning of parameter assignment
beg = str.find_first_not_of( '&', 1 );
                  // skip to end of str or next &
i = str.find_first_of( '6', beg );
                   // length of parameter assignment
if ( 1 == string::npos )
   len = string::npos;
                  else
len = 1 - beg;
                   // parameter assignment
tmp = str.substr(beg, len);
                   // get encoded name and value
split_assignment( tmp, enc_name, enc_value );
                   // decode
                   name = url_decode(enc_name);
value = url_decode(enc_value);
                   // store in param map
add_val( name , value );
// Config_Param implementation
void Config_Param::init(int argc, char **argv)
   // Parse argv into params
parse_argv_params( argc, argv );
   // Parse configs if specified
if ( has_e_val( Config_File_Param ) )
   parse_config_files();
   // Set up quick access to some params
set_up_globals();
void Config_Param::set_up_globals()
  if ( has a val( BindDN Param ) )
  bindDN = val( BindDN Param );
if ( has a val( BindDP Param );
bindPW = val( BindDP Param );
if ( has a val( Server Param );
server = val( Server Param );
if ( has a val( Param Param );
if ( has a val( Param Param );
user_msp.parse_assign_vector( operator[]( Param_Param ) );
 void Config_Param::parse_config_files()
    if ( !peek( Config_File_Param ) )
    String_Vector &cfgs = operator{}( Config_File_Param );
int j;
    for ( int 1=0; 1<cfgs.size(); 1++ )
           // check that we have not read this config yet for ( j=0; j<1 && cfgs{j} '= cfgs{i}; j++ ); if ( j<1 ) continue:
           // '-' means read stdin
if ( cfgs[1] == "-" }
                    parse_file( cin, cfgs(i) );
continue;
           // open config file
ifstream cfg_file( cfgs(1).c_str() );
           // read config file
  parse_file( cfg_file, cfgs{1} );
}
 // read file, parse params, close file when done
void Config_Param::parse_file| istream 6a_file, const string 6file_name |
{
        string a_line;
string::size_type 1;
```

```
string name, value;
    while ( getline( a_file, a_line ) )
                 // split into name/value
split_assignment( a_line, name, value );
                  // store
                 add_val( name, value );
    // Split args by '=' and add to parameter name to value map
void Config_Param::parse_argv_params( int argc, char **argv )
  string p_name;
string p_value;
  for ( i=1; 1 < argc; 1++ )
            split_assignment( argv{1}, p_name, p_value );
add_val( p_name, p_value );
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Params.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Req_Builder.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
         $Id: Req_Builder.cc,v 1.20 1999/02/21 04:20:34 rt Exp $
       Desc: Parse action and jobs, build req proto, and instanciate
  -
#include "WF.h"
 void Req_Builder::build_protos( LDAP_Wrap &ldap, const string &a_dn )
   // Get the action
   Action action;
action.dn = a_dn;
action.init_from_ldap( ldap );
   // Get the jobs
   Job_Vec jv;
for ( int i=0; i<action.script.size(); i++ ) {</pre>
     Job ):

| Jun = action.script.line(1).job_dn();

| Junit from Idap | Idap );

| Jv.push_back( ] );
   // validate action
//validate_action( action, jv );
   // build req proto
build_req_proto( action );
   // build job order protos
for (int i=0; i < jv.size(); i++)
build_jo_proto( jv[i] );</pre>
 void Req_Bullder::validate_action( Action &a, Job_Vec &jv ) {
  for ( int 1=0; i<jv.size[); i++ ) {
     // job parameters
     String_Vector &pv = jv{i}.p_vec;
}</pre>
      // parameter assignments for current scipt line
      Param &pm = a.script.line(1).p_map();

// return parameter assignments

Param &rm = a.script.line(1).r_map();
       // build action param map - for quick lookup
      for (int j=0; j<a.p_vec.size(); j++)
am.add_val(a.p_vec(j|, 1);
      // for each job parameter check it's passed a value
for ( int j=0; j<pv.size(); j++ ) {</pre>
```

```
// there are parameter mappings for this parameter
if ( pm.peek(pv[]]) ) {
              +pv[]]+"]"));
              // check that each assignment token appears in action params
for(int k=1; k<pm[pv(]]].size(); k++) {
    string &t = pm[pv[]]][k];
    if ( 'am.peek(t) )</pre>
                     throw(x_base(TPFX+""));
        // no parameter assignments - has to be one of action params
        else (
              e {
   if ( !am.peek(pv[]) )
     throw(x_base(TPFX+"Parameter ["+pv[j]+"] is not passed a value"));
     // check return values
void Req_Builder::build_req_proto( Action &action ) {
   // copy info req.actionDN = action.dn;
  p_vec = action.p_vec;
req.cn = action.cn;
req.parentDN = ID_Attr + '=' + Queue_Fldr + ", " + req.actionDN;
req.script = action.script;
  // figure out which jobs are bg
for (int i=0; i<req.script.size(); i++) (
    Job_State j;</pre>
         j.bg = req.script.line(i).bg();
req.states.push_back( j );
void Req_Bullder::bulld_jo_proto( Job &job )
   Job_Order jo:
jo.job_dn = job.dn;
jo.command = job.command;
jo.agent_dn = job.agentDN;
    jo.cn = job.cn;
   // init the p_map
String_Vector empty_vec = make_empty_vector();
for(int i=0; i<)ob.p_vec(size(); i++) {
   if ( !job.p_vec(i).empty() )
        jo.p_map(job.p_vec(i)) = empty_vec;</pre>
   // init the rvals map
for(int i=0; i<job.r_vec.size(); i++) {
   if ( !job.r_vec[i].empty() )
   jo.r_map[job.r_vec[i]] = empty_vec;</pre>
   job_orders.push_back( jo );
 Request Req_Builder::build_req( Request &in_req )
    r.id = in_req.ld;
r.dn = /string)ID_Attr + '=' + r.id + ", " + req.parentDN;
r.p_map = in_req.p_map;
    // check that all parameters have a value
    for (int i=0; i<p_vec.size(); i++)
          return r;
 Job_Order_Vec Req_Builder::build_jo_vec( Request &r )
     // copy prototypes
Job_Order_Vec new_orders = job_orders;
     for (int seq_num=0; seq_num<job_orders.size(); seq_num++)
          // build job order id, dn, and parentDN
Job_Order &jo = new_orders(seq_num);
jo.id = r.id + "j" + num2str( seq_num );
jo.dn = ID_Attr + "=' + jo.id + ", " + r.dn;
jo.parentDN = r.dn;
jo.action_dn = r.actionDN;
     return new orders;
```

```
void Req_Builder::prep_joi Request &r, Job_Order &jo, int n ) {
  Param &am = r.script.line(n).p_map(); // param assignments
  Param &rm = r.p_map; // request param map
  Param &jm = jo.p_map; // job order param map
  // figure out parameter values
for ( Param::iterator l=jm.begin(); i!=jm.end(); i++ ) (
    string &name = 1->first;
    i->second.clear();
     // no param assignment - pull value from request
     i->second.push_back( rm.val(name) );
   // replace param markers by param values in command replace_markers( )o.command, )m );
void Req_Builder::pull_ret_vals( Request &r, Job_Order &po, int n ) {
  Param &am = r.script.line(n).r map(); // param assignments
  Param &im = r.p_map; // request param map
  Param &pm = po.r_map; // job order param map
   for(Param::terator 1=am.begin(); 1!*am.end(); 1++) {
   string &name = 1->first;
      if ( 1+>second.size() <= 0 }
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"No return value for param ["+name+"]"));</pre>
      rm(name).clear();
rm.add_val(name, \(\frac{1}{2}\)->second(0));
replace_markers(rm.val(name), \(\frac{1}{2}\)m);
void Req_Builder::replace_markers( string &s, Param &m )
   string name;
string::size_type beg=0;
   int len:
    while ( found_marker( s, name, beg, len ) )
         // did not find parameter in the map
if ( !m.peek( name ) )
    throw( x_base( TFFX + "Unknown parameter: " + name ) );
        // substitute marker by param value
s.replace( beg, len, m.val( name ) );
        // advance past the marker just replaced
beg += m.val( name ).size();
 /*
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Req_Bullder.cc XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Request.cc XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
 $1d: Request.cc, v 1.19 1999/02/17 04:49:54 rt Exp $
        Desc: Request obj implementation
 #include "WF.h"
 LDAP_Entry Request::make_entry()
    LDAP_Entry e = Obj::make_entry();
    // param
e[ Param_Attr ] = p_map.make_assign_vector();
    // states
e[ States_Attr ] = make_vector( encoded_states() );
   // pc
e[ PC_Attr ] = make_vector( pc );
    // status
e[ Status_Attr ] = make vector( status );
```

```
// log
e( Log_Attr ) = make_vector( log );
   // script
e[ Script_Attr ] = make_vector( script.print_str() );
   // actionDN
e[ ActionDN_Attr ] = make_vector( actionDN );
string Request::encoded_states()
   string ret;
for (int 1=0; 1<states.size(); 1++)
   ret += num2str( states[1].status + 5*states[1].bg );</pre>
void Request::decode_states( const string 6s )
   string::size_type 1;
int num;
   for ( 1=0; 1 < s.size(); 1++ )
          num = s[1] - '0';
          num = s(1) = '0';
Job_State js;
js.bg = num >= 5;
js.status = get_exec_status( num & 5 );
states.push_back( js );
 void Request::init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry 6e )
    Obj::init_from_entry( e );
   // actionDN
if ( !e.has_a_val( ActionDN_Attr ) )
throw(x_base(TPFX+"No actionDN attr"));
actionDN = e.val(ActionDN_Attr);
   // status
if ( !e.has_a_val{ Status_Attr } )
  throw(x_base(TPFX+"No status_attr"));
status = get_exec_status( e.val( Status_Attr ) );
    // pc
if ( !e.has_a_val( PC_Attr ) )
  throw(x_base(TPFX+"No pc attr"));
pc = safe_ato1( e.val( PC_Attr ) );
    // job states
if ( e.has_a_val( States_Attr ) )
  decode_states( e.val( States_Attr ) );
     // params
if ( e.has_a_val( Param_Attr ) )
   p_map.parse_assign_vector( e[ Param_Attr ) );
     // log
if ( e.has_a_val( Log_Attr ) )
  log * e.val( Log_Attr );
     // script
if ( e.has_a_val( Script_Attr ) )
   script.init( e.val( Script_Attr ) );
 void Request::init_from_url( string a_url ) {
  LDAP Entry e;
  e.init_from_url( a_url );
  init_from_entry( e );
     // get the job states
// for ( int i=0; e.has_a_val((string)"jo"+num2str(i)); i++ )
 string Request::print_url()
     string ret = Obj::print_url();
     // status
ret += "6status=";
ret += Exec_Status_Name[ status ];
     // pc
ret += "&pc=";
ret += num2str( pc );
     String_Vector tmp = p_map.make_assign_vector();
for ( int 1=0; 1<tmp.slze(); 1++ )
  ret += (string)"&param=" + url_encode( tmp[1] );</pre>
      // states
```

```
for ( int 1=0; 1<states.slze(); 1++ )
        ret += (string)"&jo" + num2str(1) + '=';
ret += states[1].print_url();
  // log
ret += (string)"&log=" + url_encode( log );
  // actionDN
  ret += (string) "&actiondn=" + url_encode( actionDN );
  // script
ret += (string)"&script=" + script.print_url();
  return ret;
void Request::generate_new_req( const string &actdn, Param & in_param, LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
  // get action from ldap
Action act;
act.dn = actdn;
act.init_from_ldap( ldap );
   // copy over values
  cn = act.cn;
actionDN = act.dn;
  p_map = in_param;
parentDN = ID_Attr+'='+In_Fldr+", "+actionDN;
   // check that all parameters have a value
for (int i=0; i<act.p_vec.size(); i++)</pre>
        // finally generate new 1d
   id = get_unique_id();
XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Request.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Script.cc XXXXXXXXXX /*-*~ Mode: C++; -*-*/
$Id: Script.cc,v 1.7 1999/02/15 08:16:30 rt Exp rt $
         Desc: Parse action script
  ••••••
 #include "WF.h"
// split script, where lines are separated by ':' into lines
void Script::split_script(const string 4s) {
   String_Vector sv = split( s, ';' );
   lines.clear();
   for (int i=0; i<sv.size(); i++) {
        Script_Line tmp(sv{i];
        lines.pusn_back( tmp );
   }
}</pre>
 void Script::parse_all() {
  for(int i=0; 1<size(); 1++)
   lines[i].parse();</pre>
 void Script_Line::parse() {
    if ( parsed )
      return:
    // reset everything
job = "";
bg_val = false;
pmap.clear();
rmap.clear();
    // figure out job dn
string::size_type beg = l.find_first_not_of( " \t\n" );
string::size_type end = l.find_first_of( '(' );
string::size_type len;
if ( end != string::npos )
  len = end = beg;
    else
len = string::npos;
job = l.substr( beg, len );
    // get p_map
// first set of () is param map
if (end != string::npos ) {
  beg = end + 1;
  if ( beg >= 1.size() )
```

```
throw(x_base(TPFX+"Invalid script line syntax: "+1));
end = 1.find_first_of(')', beg );
if ( end == string::npos )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"Invalid script line syntax: "+1));
len = end = beg;
string tmp = 1.substr(beg, len );
     parse_map( tmp, pmap);
 heg++;
if ( beg >= 1.size() )
    throw(x base(TPFX+"Invalid script line syntax: "+1));
end = 1.find first_of(')', beg );
if ( end == string::npos )
    throw(x base(TPFX+"Invalid script line syntax: "+1));
len = end - beg;
string tmp = 1.substr( beg, len );
parse_map( tmp, rmap );
   // should it run in background?
  if { end != string::npos }
  bg_val = l.find{ '6', end } != string::npos;
  parsed = true;
void Script_Line::parse_map( const string &s, Param &m ) {
   // first get all the parameter mappings
   String_Vector sv = split( s, ',' );
   m.parse_assign_vector( sv );
   // now go through all assignments and extract references to other params
for ( Param::sterator i=m.begin(); i!=m.end(); i++ ) {
  int sz = 1->second.size();
  if ( sz <= 0 || sz > 1 )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"Invalid script syntax for param: "+i->first));
  extract_refs(i->second[0], i->second);
void Script_Line::extract_refs( const string s, String_Vector &v ) {
   string m;
string::size_type 1 = 0;
    int len = 0;
while ( found_marker(s, m, 1, len) ) {
      v.push_back(m);
i += len;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Script.cc XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Util.cc XXXXXXXXXX /--- Mode: C++; ----/
 $Id: Util.cc,v 1.43 1999/02/18 01:01:11 rt Exp $
          Desc: Generic utility functions used throughout
  #include "WF.h"
 // for strtol needed by url_decode
#include <stdlib.h>
 // for sprintf needed by num2str
#include <stdio.h>
 // for gethostid and getpid needed by get_unique_id #include <unistd.h>
 // for time needed by get_unique_id, time_stamp, now
 #include <time.h>
 // for some reason we don't pick this up from time.h
//extern char *ctime_r{const time_t *clock, char *buf, int buflen};
 // for isxdigit needed by url_decode
// for tolower needed by downcase
#include <ctype.h>
  // for gethostbyname and struct hostent used by get_my_ip
#include <netdb.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
  // Decode url-encoded string
  string url_decode ( const string& encoded )
     string tmp(encoded);
string digits = "";
     string::size_type 1 = 0;
```

```
// Replace + by space
for( i=0; 1 < tmp.size(); 1++ )
    if | tmp[i] == '+';
    tmp[i] = '';</pre>
   // The for loop is designed to go through the string only once // replacing sDD by char corresponding to DD in hex. for ( i=0; i+2 < tmp.size(); i++ )
                   // not a &dd
if ( tmp[i] != 's' )
                           continue;
                   // one of the two chars after ' is not a hex digit
if ( !isxdigit(tmp[1+1]) !! !isxdigit(tmp[1+2]) )
                    // found *dd - convert it
digits = tmp.substr( i+1, 2 );
c = (char)strtol( digits.c_str(), NULL, 16 );
                   // replace 3 chars "'dd" by one char c
tmp.replace( 1, 3, 1, c);
    return tmp;
// url encode a string
string url_encode( const string &decoded )
{
    string ret = decoded;
string::size_type i = 0;
string tmp;
    for ( i=0; 1 < ret.size(); 1++ )
            if ( isalnum( ret(i) ) )
    continue;
            // replace space by +
if + ret(i) == ' ')
                        ret(1) = '+';
                        continue;
            // all weird chars need to be replaced by %DD
tmp = "2";
if ( (int)ret[i] < 16 )
    tmp += "0";
tmp += num2str( (int)ret[i], 16 );
ret.replace( i, 1, tmp );</pre>
             // advance two extra for the DD
            i += 2;
return ret;
 // Print error and exit
void die( const string& errmsg )
    cerr << errmsq << endl;
exit( -1 );</pre>
 // Convert integer to a string
string num2str( int n , int base )
{
     char buf[12];
    if ( base == 16 )
    sprintf( buf, "%x", n );
else
    sprintf( buf, "%d", n );
return (string)buf;
 // Convert long to a string
string num2str( long n, int base )
     char buf(12);
if ( base == 16 )
    sprintf( buf, "%x", n );
else
    sprintf( buf, "vd", n );
      return (string)buf;
 // Get unique identifier: t(current_time)p(pid)h(hostid)
// Note it is not unique in multi-thread environment
string get_unique_id()
      time_t cur_time = now();
pid_t my_pid = getpid();
```

```
return (string)"t" + num2str(cur_time) + "p" +
num2str(my_pid) + "h" + get_my_ip();
string get_my_lp() {
  char buf[256];
   int ret;
buf(255) = '\0';
    int(25) - 0,
if ( ret != 0 || buf{255}| != '\0' )
    throw(x_base{TPFX+"Can not get local host name"));
   struct hostent "e = gethostbyname(buf);
if ( e == NULL )
  throw(x_net(TPFX+"gethostbyname: "));
    string ipaddr(inet_ntoa(*((struct in_addr *)(e->h_addr_list{0]))));
return ipaddr;
char *dup_c_str( const char *s )
   if ( !s ) return NULL;
    char *ret = strdup( s );
  [if ( !ret )
    throw( x_base( TPFX + "Insufficient memory" ) );
 void split_assignment( const string& a, string &name, string &value )
    String_Vector sv = split(a, '=', 2);
    // did not find name
if (sv[0].empty() )
   throw( x_base( TPFX + "Invalid parameter assignment: " + a ) );
    name = sv{0};
value = sv[1);
// split string into array of strings by separator sep
// skip white space, if num > 0 returns vector of size num
// pads with "" if too few tokens found, or puts unsplit
// remaider in last element if too many tokens found
String_Vector split( const string &s, char sep, int num )
//
    // result
String_Vector ret;
     // skip white space
string skip = " \t\n\r";
     string::size_type beg = 0;
string::size_type 1 = 0;
string::size_type sz = s.size();
tellon lon.
     int len:
     string tmp;
int max;
     // exact vector length specified
if ( num > 0 )
  max = num = 1;
     else
     for ( i=0; 1 < s2 &6 ret.slze() < max; 1++ ) {
   // beginning of token
   beg = s.find_first_not_of( skip, 1 );</pre>
         // nothing interesting found
if ( beg == string::npos)
  break;
         // skip to end of str or next separator
i = s.find_first_of( sep, beg );
         // length of token
if ( i == string::npos )
  len = string::npos;
         else
len = 1 - beg;
         // token
tmp = s.substr(beg, len);
         ret.push_back( tmp );
         // done - exit loop
if { 1 == string::npos }
  break;
      // still some unsplit content left ~ give it all in last element if ( i < sz ) {    // skip white space
```

```
beg = s.find_first_not_of( skip, 1 );
     // ok, found something
if ( beg != string::npos) {
  tmp = s.substr( beg );
  ret.push_back( tmp );
  // pad return vector with "" if exact length specified
  if ( num > 0 )
  for(int j = num - ret.size(); j; j--)
  ret.push_back("");
  return ret;
string downcase( const char *str )
      string ret( str );
     string::size_type 1=0;
string::size_type sz = ret.size();
     for(i=0; 1<sz; 1++)
ret{1} = tolower( ret{1} );
     return ret:
string::size_type 1 = beg;
   // end of string - nothing to look for
if ( beg > s.size() )
      f ( beg > s.size() )
return false;
   // beginning of param marker
beg = s.find( "%<", 1 );</pre>
   // did not find "%<" - done
if ( beg == string::npos )
  return false;</pre>
   // end of param marker
i = s.find_first_of( '>', beg );
    // did not find closing '>' - done
if ( i == string::npos )
  return false;
    // length of param marker
len = 1 - beg + 1;
    // parameter name
// +2 skips "*<" and -3 accounts for "/<" and closing ">"
marker = s.substr(beg+2, len-3);
   return true;
 // return string representation of current time
string time_stamp()
    time_t t = now();
char buf(26);
char *t_str = ctime_r( &t, buf, 26 );
    if ( !t_str )
   throw( x_sys{ TPFX + "ctime_r: " ) );
     // 24 is to avoid the newline at the end
    string ret;
ret.assign( buf, 24 );
return ret;
  // safe current time
  time_t now()
     time_t t = time( NULL );
if ( t < 0 )</pre>
     throw( x_sys( TPFX + "time: " ) ); return t;
  string extract_id_from_dn( const string & a_dn )
     string::size_type end = a_dn.find_first_of( ',' );
string::size_type beg = a_dn.find_first_of( '=' );
     if ( end == string::npos || beg >= end )
  throw ( x_base( TPFX + "Malformed dn: " + a_dn ) );
```

```
string ret = a dn.substr( beg+1, end - beg - 1 );
string extract_parent_from_dn( const string & a_dn )
  // end of rdn
   if (end == string::npos )
  throw { x_base( TPFX + "Malformed dn: " + a_dn ) );
  // beginning of parent dn
string::size_type beg = a_dn.find_first_not_of( " \t\n,", end );
if ( beg == string::npos )
  throw ( x_base( TPFX + "Malformed dn: " + a_dn ) );
   // extract parent
string ret = a_dn.substr( beg );
return ret;
String_Vector make_vector( const string &s )
   String Vector ret;
    ret.push back( s ):
    return ret;
String_Vector make_vector( int i )
   string x = num2str(1);
return make_vector( x );
String_Vector make_vector( const string &s1, const string &s2 )
   String_Vector ret;
   ret.push_back( s1 );
ret.push_back( s2 );
return ret;
String_Vector make_vector( const string 6s1, const string 6s2, const string 6s3)
   String Vector ret;
   ret.push_back( s1 );
ret.push_back( s2 );
ret.push_back( s3 );
return_ret;
 int safe_ato1( const char *3 ) {
  if ( s == NULL )
    throw(x_base(TPFX+"NULL string passed"));
  char *end = NULL;
    cnar -end = NOLL;
int i = strtol( s , tend, 10);
if ( end == NULL || 'end != '\0' )
    throw(x_sys(TPFX+"strtol: "));
    return 1;
 Cmd_Enum get_cmd_enum( int 1 ) {
   if ( i < 0 !! 1 >= Cmd_Enum_Slze }
   throw(x_base(TPFX*"Invalid_Cmd_Enum_value"));
   return (Cmd_Enum);
 Exec_Status get_exec_status( int i ) {
   if ( i < 0 | { i >= Exec_Status_Size )
     throw(x_base(TPFX*"Invalid Exec_Status value"});
    return (Exec_Status)1;
  XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Util.cc XXXXXXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Action.h XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
             $Id: Action.h,v 1.17 1999/02/17 05:18:37 rt Exp $
         Desc: Action class
   class Action : public virtual Obj
  public:
     string queueDN;
string formURL;
Script script;
String_Vector p_vec;
     Action() : Obj{ Action_Obj ) {};
~Action(){}
     void init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
string print_url();
LDAP_Entry make_entry();
void add_to_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap );
```

```
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Action.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Exception.h XXXXXXXXXX /*--- Mode: C++: -*-*/
/-----
      $Id: Exception.h,v 1.11 1999/02/14 02:46:28 rt Exp $
      Desc: Exception handling
  .
......
// Throw prefix to record file, function, and line number in error string
#define TPFX (string)"In "+__FILE__+" "+ __FUNCTION__+"["+ num2str(__LINE__)+"]: "
// Base exception class
oublic:
    int err;
string msg;
   inline x_base( string in_msg = "", int in_err = 0 )
    : err( in_err ), msg( in_msg ) {}
inline x_base( const x_base &in_x )
    : err( in_x.err ), msg( in_x.msg ) {}
// Exception caused by system error (makes use of errno) class x\_sys : public x\_base
x_sys( string b_msg = "" );
// Network exceptions
class x_net : public x_sys {
public:
x_net( string u_msg = "" );
};
// LDAP related exceptions
 class x_ldap : public x_base
public:
     SId: Job_Order.h,v 1.11 1999/02/17 20:10:42 rt Exp $
      Desc: Job_Order implementation
  class Job_Order : public virtual Obj (
 public:
   Job_Order() : status( Hold_Status ), Obj( Job_Order_Obj ) {}
~Job_Order()(}
   void init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
LDAP_Entry make_entry();
string print_url();
   Exec Status status:
   string command;
string job_dn;
string agent_dn;
   string action_dn;
string log;
   Param p_map;
Param r_map;
 typedef vector < Job_Order > Job_Order_Vec;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_Order.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_State.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
  /-----
         $Id: Job_State.h,v 1.1 1998/12/16 00:41:01 rt Exp $
        Desc: Job_State class
```

```
class Job State (
public:
   Job_State() : bg( false ), status( Runnable_Status ) { };
   Job_State( const Job_State & ) : bg( j.bg ), status( j.status ) ( );
  -Job_State(){};
bool_bg;
  int status;
  string print_url();
};
typedef vector < Job_State > Job_State_Vec;
XXXXXXXXXX EBD /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Job_State.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /shate/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Entry.h XXXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
/-----
        $Id: LDAP_Entry.h, v 1.10 1999/01/18 20:55:02 rt Exp $
       Desc: LDAP Entry is map of attrs to their values - used to pass
             information about records in LDAP
  class LDAP Entry : public virtual Param (
 public:
// Full entry dn
  string dn;
   // Constructors and destructors
   LDAP_Entry()()
-LDAP_Entry()()
   LDAP Entry(LDAP *ld, LDAPMessage *e) { init( ld, e ); i
void init( LDAP *ld, LDAPMessage *e );
void init from url( const string &url );
   // print LDIF format
string print_str();
  protected:
   String_Vector parse_values (LDAP *ld, LDAPMessage *e, char *a);
 1;
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Entry.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Wrap.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
         $Id: LDAP_Wrap.h,v 1.29 1999/01/31 08:02:00 rt Exp $
        Desc: LDAP_Wrap talks to LDAP API library
  class LDAP_Wrap
 protected:
    // connection handle LDAP *ld;
    // time to sleep (in sec) before reconnecting
// if connection is lost
int interval;
    // bind parameters
    string bind_dn;
string bind_pw;
string host;
    // constructors and destructors
    LDAP_Wrap( const string &s_host,
const string &bindDN,
const string &bindPW,
int an_interval = -1 ) // -1 means no reconnect
      : interval( an interval),
ld( NULL ),
host( a_host),
bind_dn( bindDN ),
bind_pw( bindPW ) {}
```

```
LDAP Wrap()
      interval( -1 ), ld( NULL )()
  ~LDAP Wrap() ( disconnect(); }
 // higher level
protected:
  LDAP_Entry_Vec parse_res_chain(LDAPMessage *res);
void bind();
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_Wrap.h XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP_related.h XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
$Id: LDAP_related.h,v 1.15 1998/12/14 19:11:15 rt Exp $
       Desc: Aid in handling LDAPMod structures and NULL terminated char* arrays - to be used by LDAP_Wrap only
 class Char_Star_NTA
 bapyrc:
  public:
Char_Star_NTA( int in_size = 10 );
Char_Star_NTA( const Char_Star_NTA &c);
Char_Star_NTA( String_Vector &v );
--Char_Star_NTA();
void push_back( const char *elt );
void push_back( const string &s ) [ push_back( s.c_str() ); }
  operator char **();
  static void destroy_css( char **c );
static char **dup_css( char **c );
  protected:
  int size;
int last;
char **array;
   void extend();
١:
 class LDAPMod NTA
   LDAPMod_NTA( int in_size = 10 );
LDAPMod_NTA( const_LDAPMod_NTA &c);
   ~LDAPMOd_NTA();
   operator LDAPMod **();
   void push_back( int op, const char *type, char **values );
void push_back( int op, const string &type, char ** values )
{ push_back( op, type.c_str(), values ); }
  protected:
   int size;
int last;
LDAPMod **array;
    void extend();
LDAPMod *LDAPMod_dup( const LDAPMod *m );
void LDAPMod_destroy( LDAPMod *m );
 XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/LDAP related.h XXXXXXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Obj.h XXXXXXXXXX /*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
          $Id: Obj.h.v 1.16 1999/02/17 05:21:07 rt Exp $
        Desc: Class Obj is parent to all objects
```

```
class Obj {
public:
   string on:
   string ld:
string type;
string parentDN;
string cn;
   Obj( const string &a_type ) : type( a_type ) {}
   virtual string print_url();
virtual string print_ldif() { throw(x_base(TPFX+"Function not defined")); }
virtual void init_from_url( string a_url);
virtual void init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
virtual void add_to_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap);
virtual void udd_to_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap);
virtual void update_in_ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap);
virtual LDAP_Entry make_entry();
    static Obj *make_obj(const string &a_type );
static Obj *make_obj_from_entry(LDAP_Entry &e );
 class Folder : public virtual Obj (
class Agent : public virtual Obj [
public:
   Agent() : Obj( Agent_Obj ) {| -Agent() | }
 class Engine : public virtual Ob) (
    Engine(): Obj(Engine_Obj){}
   Engine() : UD)( Engine_00) ...
-Engine()()
void init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
LDAP_Entry make_entry();
string print_url();
 class Broken : public virtual Obj [
 public:
string error:
    Broken() : Obj( Broken_Obj ) {|
-Broken(){}
void init from_entry{ LDAP_Entry &e, string err = "" );
string print_url();
     void add to ldap( LDAP_Wrap &ldap )
    { throw(x_base(TPFX+"Function not defined")); }
  class Job : public virtual Obj (
  public:
    ublic:
string agentDN;
string command;
String_Vector p_vec;
String_Vector r_vec;
     Job() : Obj( Job_Obj ){}
-Job(){}
void init_from_entry( LDAP_Entry &e );
LDAP_Entry make_entry();
string print_url();
  typedef vector < Job > Job Vec:
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Obj.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Params.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
   /+----
             $Id: Params.h,v 1.26 1999/02/18 01:09:02 rt Exp $
          Desc: parameter handling (reading, parsing, making map, printing, etc)
    // Generic parameter map
class Param: public virtual Str_To_StrVec_Map {
public:
      // operator() returns a vector of values mapped to the key
      // use val to retrieve one value only
      // get value number 1
virtual string &val( const string &a_key, int i=0 )
{ return operator()( a_key )[i]; }
      // check if key is in map
virtual bool peek( const string &a_key )
{ return ( find( a_key ) != end() ); }
```

```
// check if key has a non-empty first value
virtual bool has_a_val( const string &a_key )
   {return peek( a_key )&&!operator{]( a_key ).empty{)&&!val( a_key ).empty();}
  // print name/value pairs
  virtual string print_str();
  // store name/value pairs from a string
void parse_str( const string 6s );
   // store name/value pairs from vector
  virtual void parse_assign_vector( String_Vector &v );
  // make a vector of name=val pairs
virtual String_Vector make_assign_vector();
  // store url-enc name/value pairs
virtual void parse_url_enc_params( const string &encoded );
  // Configuration parameters class Config_Param : public virtual Param (
public:
   // user parameters (if any)
Param user_map;
   // global vars
   string bindDN;
string bindPW;
string server;
   // Constructors and destructors
  Config_Param() {}
~Config_Param() {}
Config_Param() {}
config_Param(int argc, char **argv) { init( argc, argv ); }
void init( int argc, char ** argv );
   void parse_argv_params( int argc, char **argv);
void parse_file( istream &a_file, const string &file_name );
void parse_config_files();
void set_up_globals();
XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Params.h XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Req_Builder.h XXXXXXXXXX /*--- Mode: C++; -*--/
$Id: Req Builder.h,v 1.10 1999/02/17 01:53:21 rt Exp $
         Desc: Parse action and jobs, build req proto, and instanciate
 class Reg Builder
   Req_Builder()();
-Req_Builder()();
    String_Vector p_vec;
    Request req;
Job_Order_Vec job_orders;
    void build_protos( LDAP_Wrap &ldap, const string &a_dn );
Request build_req( Request &in_req );
Job_Order_Vec build_jo_vec( Request &r );
static void validate_action( Action &a, Job_Vec &jv );
static void prep_jo( Request &r, Job_Order &jo, int n );
static void pull_ret_vals( Request &r, Job_Order &jo, int n );
 protected:
    void build req_proto( Action &action );
void build_jo_proto( Job &job );
static void replace_markers( string &s, Param &m );
 ,,
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Req_Bullder.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Request.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*-*- Mode: C++; -*-*/
           $Id: Request.h,v 1.12 1999/02/17 02:08:43 rt Exp $
          Desc: Request class implementation
   class Request : public virtual Obj (
```

```
// Members
//-----/
// status of request
 // status of request
Exec_Status status;
// log of request
string log;
// current instruction
int pc:
// vector of job order states
 // vector of job order state;
// vector of parameter names
String_Vector p_vec;
// parameter map
Param p_map;
// actionDN
  string actionDN;
// script
Script script;
  // constructors and destructors
  Request(): status(Hold_Status), pc(0), Obj(Request_Obj) {}
  // various init functions
  // various output functions
   string print_url();
LDAP_Entry make_entry();
   // other functions
   void write_to_log( const string &s )
  ( log += time_stamp() + ' ' + s + '\n'; }
protected:
   void decode_states( const string &s );
string encoded_states();
$1d: Script.h,v 1.9 1999/02/21 01:33:50 rt Exp $
        Desc: Parse action script
  ......
class Script_Line {
public:
   Dollo:
Script_Line(): parsed(false) {|;
Script_Line(const string 6a_line) : l(a_line), parsed(false) {};
    -Script_Line()();
   string &line() {return 1;};
   string &line(); return 1;;

Param 4p_map() (parse(); return pmap;);

Param 4r_map() (parse(); return pmap;);

bool bg() (parse(); return bg_val;);

void parse();
 protected:
    string 1;
string job;
    Param pmap;
Param rmap;
 void parse_map( const string &s, Param &m );
void extract_refs( const string s, String_Vector &v );
);
 typedef vector < Script_Line > Script_Line_Vec;
 class Script
 public:
    Script(){);
Script(const string &s) {init(s);};
     -Script() ();
    void init(const string 6s){script=s; split_script(s);};
void parse_all();
Script_Line &line(int n){out(n); return lines(n);};
```

```
int size() {return lines.size(););
    string print_str()(return script;);
string print_url()(string str=print_str(); return url_encode(str););
     void out(int n)(if (n>=size()) throw(x base(TPFX+"Line number too large"));)
    Script_Line_Vec lines;
    string script;
     vold split_script(const string &s);
>;
xxxxxxxxxxx END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Script.h XXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Util.h XXXXXXXXX
/*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
/-----
               $Id: Util.h,v 1.17 1999/02/18 01:01:40 rt Exp $
             Desc: Generic utility functions used throughout
   time t now();
time_t now();
string extract_id_from_dn( const string &a_dn );
string extract_parent_from_dn( const string &a_dn );
String_Vector make_vector( const string &s );
String_Vector make_vector( int 1 );
String_Vector make_vector( const string &s1, const string &s2 );
String_Vector make_vector( const string &s1, const string &s2, const string &s3 );
  inline String_Vector make_empty_vector() (return make_vector("");)
int safe_ato1( const char *s );
inline int safe_ato1( const string &s ) { return safe_ato1( s.c_str() ); };
 inline int safe ato1( const string &s ) { return safe
Cmd_Enum get_cmd_enum( int l );
inline Cmd_Enum get_cmd_enum( const string &s )
(return get_cmd_enum( safe_ato1(s) );
inline Cmd_Enum get_cmd_enum( const char *s )
(return get_cmd_enum( safe_ato1(s) );)
Exec_Status get_exec_status( int l );
inline Exec_Status get_exec_status( const string &s )
inline Exec_Status get_exec_status( const char *s )
inline Exec_Status get_exec_status( const char *s )
(return get_exec_status(safe_ato1(s));)
string get_my ip();
  string get my_lp();
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Util.h XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/WF.h XXXXXXXXXX
/*--- Mode: C++; -*-*/
                $Id: WF.h,v 1.50 1999/02/16 01:20:23 rt Exp $
               Desc: Main header file for libutil - for inclusion by
                            non-executable code
    // stdlib headers
   // stdlib headers
#include <string>
#include <map>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
#include <lostream>
    // ldap apı header
#include "ldap.h"
    // Exceptions #include "Exception.h"
   // Types
typedef map < string, string, less<string> > String_Map;
typedef vector < string > String_Vector;
typedef map < string, String_Vector, less< string > > Str_To_StrVec_Map;
     // Exec_Status
    typedef enum ( Copy_Cmd=0, Move_Cmd=1, Del_Cmd=2, Cmd_Enum_Size ) Cmd_Enum;
extern char *Cmd_Enum_Name[];
     // LDAPMods_NTA and Char_Star_NTA #include "LDAP_related.h"
```

```
// Constant and global var declarations \#include \ \ "WF_const.h"
// Utility functions #include "Util.h"
// Parameter handling 
#include "Params.h"
// Global vars
 extern Config_Param config;
// LDAPMessage wrapper 
#include "LDAP_Entry.h"
  typedef vector < LDAP_Entry > LDAP_Entry_Vec;
 // LDAP connection wrapper #include "LDAP_Wrap.h"
// Objects
#include "Obj.h"
#include "Script.h"
#include "Job_State.h"
#include "Request.h"
#include "Job_Order.h"
#include "Job_Order.h"
// Action and Job parsing, creation of Requests and Job Orders 
%include "Req_Bulder.h" 
XXXXXXXXXX EBG /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/WF.h XXXXXXXXXX 
XXXXXXXXXX BEGN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/WF_const.h XXXXXXXXXXX 
/*-*- Mode: C++: -*-*/
                            $Id: WF_const.h,v 1.67 1999/02/17 04:15:21 rt Exp $
                      Desc: Set up constants and declare global vars
      ______
    // Defaults
    const int log_Size_Default = 1024;
const int Job_Timeout_Default = 20;
const string Default_Filter = "objectclass=cpat";
 const string Default_Filter = "objectclass=cp.

/* Attribute names */
const string ID_Attr = "objud";
const string Form_Attr = "form";
const string Grem_Attr = "form";
const string URL_Attr = "en";
const string Desc_Attr = "escription";
const string Pesc_Attr = "description";
const string Pesc_Attr = "param";
const string Rval_Attr = "rval";
const string Status_Attr = "command";
const string Status_Attr = "scatus";
const string Object Class_Attr = "objectclass";
const string ActionDN_Attr = "objectclass";
const string ActionDN_Attr = "script";
const string ActionDN_Attr = "script";
const string ActionDN_Attr = "actiond";
const string ActionDN_Attr = "actiond";
const string PC_Attr = "pc";
const string PC_Attr = "pc";
const string DN_Attr = "dn";

/* Schema_Object_names */

/* Schema_Object_names */

/* Schema_Object_names */

/* Schema_Object_names */
     /* Schema Object names */
const string Action_Obj = "action";
const string Request_Obj = "request";
const string Agent_Obj = "agent";
const string Job_Order_Obj = "jobOrder";
const string Job_Obj = "job";
const string Engine_Obj = "engine";
const string Folder_Obj = "folder";
const string Folder_Obj = "folder";
const string Broken_Obj = "broken";
const string GPAT_Obj = "cpat";
       /* Folders */
      const string In Fldr = "in";
const string Out_Fldr = "archive";
const string Queue_Fldr = "queue";
     /* Parameter names */
const string Server Param = "server";
const string BindDM_Param = "bdm";
const string BindDM_Param = "bdm";
const string Config_File_Param = "cfg";
const string Log_File_Param = "log";
const string Log_File_Param = "interval";
const string Once_Param = "once";
const string Log_Size_Param = "log_Size";
const string Log_Size_Param = "job_timeout";
const string Param = "param";
const string Param = "param";
const string ObjDM_Param = "odm";
const string ObjDM_Param = "odm";
       /* Parameter names */
```

```
const string Obj_Param = "obj";
const string Filter Param = "filter";
const string Scope_Param = "scope";
const string New_Param = "new";
const string Englape Param = "englaeda";
const string Agent Param = "agentda";
const string ServiceDN_Param = "serviceda";
const string Cmd_Param = "cmd";
const string TargetDN_Param = "tdn";
const string TargetDN_Param = "tdn";
xxxxxxxxxxx ENC yabare/Khkin/WF/prod/util/WF_const.h xxxxxxxxxxx
xxxxxxxxxxx BEGIN /share/Khkin/WF/prod/util/WF_ext.h xxxxxxxxxxx
/*--- Mode: C++; ----/
 $Id: WF_ext.h,v 1.12 1999/02/14 02:46:09 rt Exp $
          Desc: For inclusion by external code that uses libutil
  command="/share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/edit_object"
 Command - /shale/kll/wr/plod/pell/edit_object"

tmp="/tmp/err_Sname$$"

lib="/share/Depot/Idapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ss1/lib"
 rm -f $tmp
cd /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$lib
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
  ( Scommand ) 2>Stmp
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
        echo echo ''
echo Errors while executing $command
        echo
if { -f $tmp }; then
        fi
echo ''
  rm -f Stmp
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/cg1-bin/edit_object XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/cg1-bin/get_status XXXXXXXXXXX
   command="/share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/get status"
   Command= 'salerAttr', AttypeOd, petryget_status
name="get_status"
tmp="/tmp/err_$name$S"
lib="/share/Depot/ldapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/lib"
   rm -f Stmp
cd /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$lib
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
   ( Scommand ) 2>$tmp
   if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
         echo ''
echo Errors while executing $command
         if [ -f $tmp ]; then
cat $tmp
         echo ''
   command="/share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/run_action"
name="run_action"
tmp="/tmp/err_SnameSS"
lib="/share/Depot/kdapsdk-30-SOLARIS-export-ssl/lib"
    rm -f Stmp
cd /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl
LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$lib
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH
    ( Scommand ) 2>Stmp
    if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
```

```
echo '
       echo Errors while executing $command
       echo
if [ -f $tmp ]; then
                 cat $tmp
      echo ''
£i
$Id: CPAT.pm, v 1.23 1999/08/24 23:22:42 rt Exp $
 # Desc: library for using C-code and gui
package CPAT:
 require Exporter;
@ISA = qw(Exporter);
@ESPORT = qw( SCPATDIR SCPATCFG Get_Ob) %Scope Run_Act Put_Ob) $BaseDN );
use CGI;
 use vars qw/ $getob) $get_ob) $runact $run_act %O /;
# Config vars
SCPATDIR='/share/Kiki/WF/prod';
SCPATTMP='/tmp';
SCPATCFG="SCPATDIR/syscfg";
SBaseDN = 'objid=TOP, o=NONE';
'SCope = ( base=>0, level=>1, tree=>2 );
Sgetobj="SCPATDIR/ui/get_obj";
Srunact="SCPATDIR/ui/run_action";
Sputobj="SCPATDIR/ui/un/action";
 Sfilter = "({($filter)(objid=$p(id)))" if ($p(id));
Sp(filter)=$filter:
Sp(dn) (!= $BaseDN;
my $odn = "$O(odn)=$p(dn)";
my $scope = exists $p(scope) ? $p(scope) : $Scope(tree);
Sscope = "$O(scope)=$scope";
Sfilter = "$O(filter)=$p(filter)";
my (@ret, @lines);
my $command = "$get_obj 'Sodn' '$scope' '$filter' 2>61";
@lines = 'Scommand;
      # command failed
      if (5?) {
    my Serr = "Command [ S{command} ] failed with status $? and output:\n@lines";
    Sp[safe] && return Serr;
          die(Serr);
      # command succeeded
grep { chomp; push @ret, new CGI($_); } @lines;
return @ret;
   sub Run Act [
       # param checks
($p(dn) ne '') !| die('No action dn specified');
($p(bdn) ne '') i| die('No bind dn specified');
($p(bpw) ne '') || die('No bind password specified');
       # prep command
my $tmp = "${CPATTMP}/run_act_$$";
my $command = "$run_act $0{conf}=- >$tmp 2>61";
system('/usr/bin/rm', '-f', $tmp);
       # run the command
open(RUN, "! $command");
print RUN "$5(odn)=$p{dn}\n";
print RUN "$5(bdn)=$p{bdn}\n";
print RUN "$5(bpn)=$p[bpw\n";
my @param = $p{act}=>param{'param');
for (Garam)
        for (@param)
              my Sval = Sp("_S_");
print RUN "SO(param)=S_=Sval\n";
       close RUN;
my $stat1 = $?;
        # read the output
```

```
open(TMP, "<$(CPATTMP)/run_act_$$");
my @lines = <TMP>;
   close TMP;
my $stat2 = $?;
   system('/usr/bin/rm', '-f', $tmp);
   # Catch errors
Sstatl && die("Command [ ${command) } failed with status $statl:\n@lines");
Sstat2 && die("Can not read output of [ $command )");
   chomp $lines[0];
return new CGI($lines[0]);
sub Put_Obj {
    my *p = 0_;
   # param checks
(3p(bdn) ne '') || die('No bind dn specified');
(3p(bpw) ne '') || die('No bind password specified');
(3p(ob)) -> param('dn') ne '') || die('No dn specified in object');
    my Surl_obj = Sp(obj)->query_string();
    # prep command
my Stmp = "$(CPATTMP)/put_obj_$$";
my $command = "$put_obj $O(conf)=- >$tmp 2>61";
system('/usr/bin/rm', '-f', $tmp);
    # run the command open(RUN, "| $command");
    print RUN "$0{bdn}=$p{bdn}\n";
print RUN "$0{bpw}=$p{bpw}\n";
print RUN "new=\\n" if $p{new};
print RUN "obj=$url_obj\n";
close RUN;
     my $stat1 = $?;
     # read the output
open(TMP, "<$tmp");
my @lines = <TMP>;
     close TMP;
my $stat2 = $?;
     system('/usr/bin/rm', '-f', $tmp);
     # Catch errors
Sstatl 66 die("Command [ S{command) } failed with status Sstatl:\n@lines");
Sstat2 66 die("Can not read output of [ Scommand }");
     chomp $lines(0);
return new CGI($lines(0));
  ,
XXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT.pm XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/edit_object XXXXXXXXXX
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
  # # $Id: edit_object,v 1.57 1999/02/02 17:46:55 root Exp $
  # Desc: edit/create/delete/move objects (action, job, agent,
# engine, folder)
                 engine, folder)
  use strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
   use CPAT::Edit:
   use CGI qw/:standard center/;
  CGI Act ( @Edit Functions );
  cui_nct east=functions //
exit(0);
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/edit_object XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/get_status XXXXXXXXXXX
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
   #
# $Id: get_status.v 1.25 1999/02/25 01:48:35 rt Exp $
   # Desc: Browse request queues and check on
# status of requests and job orders
    use Strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
    use CGI qw/:standard center/;
use vars qw/ Stitle /;
Stitle = 'Get Status';
    # Main
    CGI_Act
          unknown -> \&Output_Initial_Page,
find -> \&Handle_Find,
display -> \&Handle_Display,
showreq -> \&Show_Req,
         display
showred
     exit(0);
```

```
# Functions
sub Show Req (
  my $dn * param('reqdn');
  Delete_all();
       aDisplay_Request($dn);
sub Get_Obj_Safe (
  my @ret=Get_Obj(safe=>1,0);
if (not ref(Sret[0])) (
  (Sret[0] == /no such object/1) %% return {);
    die(Sret[0]);
       return @ret:
 sub Get_Req_Ob; (
        my *p = @;
my $dn = $p{dn};
my $req;
        if ($dn =~ /^([^,]*,\s*)objid=in,(.*)$/) {
    $dn=$1.'objid=queue,'.$2;
    ($req)=Get_Obj_Safe(dn=>$dn, scope=>$$cope(base), type=>*request*);
    $req 46 return $req;
        if (Sdn =- /^([^,]*,\s*)objid=queue,(.*)$/) {
    Sdn=$1.'objid=archive,'.$2;
    (Sreq)=Get_Obj_Safe(dn=>Sdn, scope=>$Scope(base), type=>'request');
    Sreq && return $req;
               ie "Cannot locate request at $p{dn}, it was moved out or deleted\n"
unless $p(safe);
         return ();
   sub Get_JO_Obj {
  my *p = 0;
  my $dn = $p{dn};
  my $jo;
          ($jo)=Get_Obj_Safe(dn=>$dn, scope=>$Scope(base), type=>'joborder');
$jo && return $jo;
          if ($dn =- /^({^,|*,\s*{^,}*,\s*)objid=queue,(.*)$/) {
   $dn=$1.*objid=archive,'.$2;
   {$jo]=Get_Obj_Safe(dn=>$dn, scope=>$Scope{base}, type=>'joborder');
   $jo && return $jo;
          die "Cannot locate Job Order at $p(dn), it was moved out or deleted\n"
   unless $p(safe);
          return ():
     sub Display_JO (
  my $dn = shift;
            # get the job order
my ($jo) = Get_JO_Obj{dn=>$dn};
$dn = $jo->param('dn');
             #$jo or die("Could not find job order at dn { $dn |");
             # figure out request dn
             # Induce Sequence Sequenc
             else {
    $dn =~ /^(objid={tph\d\.\-}+)\\d+,\s*(.*)$/;
    $reqdn = $1.', objid=queue, '.$jo->param('actiondn');
              # get the corressponding request
             my Sreqfound=1;
my (Sreq) = Get_Obj_Safe(dn=>Sreqdn, scope=>SScope(base), type=>'request');
Sreq or Sreqfound=0;
Sreq or Sreq = new CGI(***);
             # figure out sequence number d = -/^s^o ds^*=\s^{tph(d).}^+j(d+),\s^*.*5/; my snum = $1;
             # figure out if job order is bg or fg
my Sbg = Sreq->param("joSnum") =- /^BG / ? 'BG' : ' ';
               # output results
              print CGI_Page
  (Stitle, 'Job Order '.$jo->param('id'),
```

```
center
         {font((-size*>-1), "Information as of ", scalar localtime), p,
          table
({-border=>5, -cellpadding=>5}, Tr
({-valign=>'top'},
  [td(['Name:', Syo->param('cn']],
  td(['Il':, Syo->param('ad')]),
  td(['Status:', Color_Status(Syo->param('status')}),
  td(['Status:', Color_Status(Syo->param('status')}),
  td(['Recturs:', pre(yoin("\n", Syo->param('param'))]),
  td(['Returns:', pre(yoin("\n", Syo->param('rval'))]),
  td(['Non':, Syo->param('dn')]),
  td(['ReqUn:', Sreqdin. (Sreqfound?'':br."Request not found")]),
  rd(['Ilog:', pre(Syo->param('log'))]),
                    td(['Log:', pre($30->param('log'))]),
                 1)
          ), p,
submit('s_showreg', 'View Request'),
hidden('regdn', Sregdn)
# Nothing found
die('No matching entries found') if !@res;
    # clean up default query
Delete_all();
    | else ( die("Unknown type of object ( $type ).");
  sub Display Request {
     my $dn=$_{0};
      my ($req) = Get_Req_Obj(dn=>$dn);
$dn=$req->param('dn');
      # get the request and all related job orders
my @res * Get_Obj(dn=>$dn,scope=>$Scope(tree});
      # figure out which one is the request
#my (Sreq) = grep( $_->param('dn') eq $dn, @res );
#$req or die("Could not find request at dn [$dn]");
(Sreq->param('type') eq 'request') or
die("Object at dn [ $dn ] is not a request.");
      # figure out job states
my @js = ();
my Si;
      for ($i=0;$req->param("jo$1");$1++) ( $js[$1] = $req->param("jo$1") }
      $jo[$i] = $jo;
       # figure out which jobs are backgrounded
my ($bg, $status);
for($i=0; $1 <= $kjs; $1++ ) {
   ($bg, $status) = split(' ', $js[$i]);
   $bg = '' if $bg ne 'BG';
   $jo[$i]->param('bg', $bg);
   $jo[$i]->param('status', $status);
```

```
# output results
  print CGI_Page
      (Stitle, 'Request '.Sreq->param('id'),
       center
(font({-size=>-l},'Information as of '. scalar localtime),
         @hidden, p,
table
(;-border=>5, -cellpadding=>5), Tr
(;-valign=>'top'),
  [td(('Name:', Sreq->param('cn'))),
  td(('ID:', Sreq->param('id')]),
  td(('Status:', Color_Status(Sreq->param('status')))),
  td(('Pc:', Fill(Sreq->param('pc'))]),
  td(;'Params:', pre(join("\n", Sreq->param('param')))),
  td(;'Params:', sreq->param('dn')),
  td(;'Log:', pre(Sreq->param('log')))),
}
         Chidden, p,
         ),
p, h2('Job Orders'),
Form_Results_List(|attrs=>['cn', 'status', 'bg'],
hide=>{'dn', 'type']}, @jo)
sub Output_Initial_Page (
   print CGI_Page
      center(submit('s_find', 'Continue')),
);
,

XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/get_status XXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/run_action XXXXXXXXX

#!/usr/bin/perl -w
    $Id: run_action,v 1.22 1999/03/03 06:21:07 rt Exp $
# Desc: search for action, display it, enter parameters, and
# run action
              run action
 # setup
 use strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT:
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
use vars qw/ $title /;
Stitle = 'Run Action';
 # Main
 CGI_Act
      winknown => \&Output_Initial_Page,
find => \&Handle_Find,
display => \&Handle_Display,
run => \&Handle_Status

SHandle_Status
    status
);
  exit(0);
  # Functions
  sub Handle_Status {
  my $id = param('requestid');
  if ( $id =- /^\s^$/ ) {
    die("Please enter request id");
}
     # search for request
my @res = Get_Obj(dn=>$BaseDN, scope=>$Scope(tree), type=>'request',
     id=>$id);
die('Could not find the request') if ('@res);
      # figure out which copy of request we should work with
my ($r) = grep $_->param('dn') =~ /objid=$id, objid=in, .*$BaseDN/, @res;
($r) = grep $_->param('dn') =~ /objid=$id, objid=queue, .*$BaseDN/, @res
if !$r;
      iss;
($r) = grep $_->param('dn') =~ /objid=$id, objid=archive, .*$BaseDN/, @res
if !$r;
```

```
die('Cound not find a valid copy of request') if (!$r);
   # output info about the request
   print CGI_Page
       $title, "Status of request $1d", p,
          itable
(|-border=>5, -cellpadding=>5), Tr
  ([td(['Action Name:', $r->param('cn')]),
    td(('Status:', Color_Status($r->param('status'))]),
    td(('Log:', pre($r->param('log'), ' ')]),
    cd(('DN:', $r->param('dn')]),
                  1)
          ), p, submit('s_status', 'Check Again'), "\n", hidden('requestid'), "\n",
       .);
isub Mandle Run (
   my $dn = param('actiondn');
   ($dn ne'') | i dae('Need action dn');
   my $bdn = param('binddn') | i 'cn=Directory Manager';
   my $bpw = param('bindpw') | i 'letsgoskiing';
    # get the action
   my @res = Get Obj(dn=>$dn, scope=>$$cope(base), type=>'action');
'$#res == 0) or die("Found $#res+1 matches for dn { 5dn }");
   if (param($_))
                    push @p_vals, "_$_", param($_);
)
                        push @err, "Specify value of parameter S_";
     if ( $#err >= 0 )
            die('Your request has not been submitted to LDAP. ' .
    'Please fix the following problems before resubmitting:' . br .
    ul(\@err!);
    # submit to ldap
my $req = Run_Act(dn=>$dn, bdn=>$bdn, bpw=>$bpw, act=>$res(0), @p_vals);
     # output results
&Output_Submission_Results(Sreq);
 sub Output_Submission_Results (
  my $req = shift;
  my $id = $req->param('id');
     Delete;
param('requestid', $id);
print CGI_Page
         "Your request has been submitted with ID { Sid }.", "\n",
"You can check the status of the request by pressing the button below.",
"\n", hidden('requestid'), "\n",
p, center(submit('s_status', 'Check Status'))
};
  sub Handle_Display {
     @Display_Entry(param("dn_$_{0}"));
}
 sub Display_Entry {
  my 3dn=S_{0};
  my 6res = 6et_Obj(dn=>$dn,scope=>$Scope(base),type=>'action');
  ($#res == 0) or die("Help, found 5#res+1 matches for dn @_, ");
  my $res = $res(0];
  my $formurl = $res->param('formurl');
  my $form = $res->param('form');
  my @param = $res->param('form');
        if ($formurl !~ /\s*/) {
  print redirect($formurl);
  return;
      #default form
my (@vars, Sparam);
foreach Sparam (@param) (
   push @vars, td([Sparam, textfield(Sparam)]);
```

```
font{(color=>'blue'|, Sres->param('cn')).
'. Please enter the following parameters:',
hidden('actiondn'), p,
table(Tr(f(9xars))), p,
center(submit('s_run', 'Run Action'))
# Nothing found
&Output_Nothing_Found() if !@res;
   # Unique entry found - display it
if ($#tes == 0) {
   return &Display_Entry($res(0)->param('dn'));
   # Multiple entries found - display selection list
&Output_Search_Results(@res);
 my @res = @_;
print CGI_Page(Stitle, 'Found '.($#res+1).' matches',
                          Form_Results_List(@res)
);
 sub Output_Initial_Page {
   print CGI_Page
        Stitle, "Welcome to Stitle.",
         "To run an action please enter action name",
        p, 
'If you would like to check status of a request you have placed earlier please enter the request id',
         ;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/run_action XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CFAT/CGI.pm XXXXXXXXXX
     $1d: CGI.pm,v 1.28 1999/08/24 23:23:45 rt Exp $
  # Desc: CPAT::CGI - CGI helper functions
  Package CPAT::CGI;
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw! Exporter );
@EXPORT = qw(CGI_Act CGI_Page Form_Results_List Scope_Text Get_Scope
Color_Status @Scope_Text Canonical_Type Fill );
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
$SIG!_DIE__} = \&Output_Error;
$Orig_Dump = &CGI::dump;
  use vars qw/ *Scope_Text $Orig_Dump /;
  @Scope_Text=('Subtree','One Level','Base Only');
     my @vals= (2, 1, 0);
for $i (0..$#$cope_Text) {
    $$cope_Text($$cope_Text[$1])=$vals($1);
   sub CGI_Act (
  my *Subs = 0;
  my ($cgiact, @cgiparam);
     # figure out cg: action
($_) = grep(/^s_/, param, 's_unknown');
@cgiparam = split /_/;
shift @cgiparam;
Scgiact = shift @cgiparam;
      # sanity check
defined $Subs($cgiact) ||
   die("Asked to perform unknown cgi action ( $cgiact ]");
      # perform cg1 action
my $subname = $Subs($cg1act);
&$subname(@cg1param);
```

```
sub CGI_Page {
  my Stitle = shift;
  my Sopening = shift;
        ( header, start_html(-title=>"CPAT: $title", -BGCOLOR=>'white'),
           # outer table
             ({bgcolor=>"white", cellpadding=>30}, Tr
                   (td
                      # logo
center(img({src=>"http://kotya/WF/narrow.gif"})),
                      # inner table
                        ( {-bgcolor=>"white", -cellpadding=>30}, Tr
                                     # Opening message
b(Sopening), p, "\n",
                                     # the form
"\n", start_form(-method=>'POST', -action=>url()),
poin("\n",@_), "\n",
end_form(), "\n",
                       )))),
# end inner table
                        # copyright
                        ((color=>"#6633cc"),
                          center(
                                          "Copyright 1999 Anna Petrovskaya,",
"11655 Wildflower Ct., Cupertino, CA 95014",
                                          br,
"All rights reserved"),
             )))),
#end outer table
        end_html
  sub Output Error ( # does not return!!!

my Serror ~ shift;

print CGI_Page

{ 'CPAT: Error Occured', 'Error Occured',
             p, em(b(SerrorI),
p, "Original parameters were:", br, SOrig_Dump,
p, "Current parameters are:", br, &CGI::dump
      # exit(0) needed for web servers
exit(0);
  sub Form_Results_List {
  return if Sm < 0;
  my Sp = ();
  Sp = shift if ( ref(S_[0]) eq 'HASH' );
  my Sattrs = {'cn', 'id', 'dn'];
  Sattrs = {p->{attrs} if defined Sp->{attrs};
  my Shide = {'dn'];
  Shide = Sp->{hide} if defined Sp->{hide);
  my Spx = '';
  Spx = Sp->{px} if defined Sp->{px};
  my Squact = 'display';
  Scquact = 'p->{cgiact} if defined Sp->{cgiact};
  my (@list, Se, Si, @row, @hidden!;
  Si=0;
  foreach Se (@_) {
       foreach se (0_) {
    @hidden = ().
    for (@shide) {
             push @hidden, hidden("${px)${_}$i",$e->param($_));
           ?
@row = (center(submit("s_$(cgiact)_$1",$1), @hidden));
           push @list. td(\@row);
```

```
$1++;
   @row = ('#');
for (@$attrs) {
    $_ =~ tr/=--'
      $_ =~ tr/a-z/A-Z/;
push @row, $_;
   return table({-border=>5},
Tr({th(\@row), @list]));
sub Scope_Text {
  return \@Scope_Text;
}
sub Get_Scope (
  return $Scope_Text($_[0]);
sub Canonical_Type (
    $ = shift: 
tr/A-Z/a-z/;
   s/\s*//g;
$_;
sub Fill {
    my Sret = join("\n", @_, ' ', '');
}
 XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/CGI.pm XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit.pm XXXXXXXXXX
 #
# $Id: Edit.pm,v 1.23 1999/02/03 11:02:30 rt Exp $
 # Desc: CPAT::Edit - Top level edit module
 package CPAT::Edit;
 # import stuff
 use Strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
 use CGI qw/:standard center/;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CPAT::Edit::Action;
use CPAT::Edit::Agent;
  use CPAT::Edit::Folder;
use CPAT::Edit::Engine;
use CPAT::Edit::Job;
  # export stuff
use vars qw( @ISA @EXPORT );
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw( Exporter );
@EXPORT = qw( @Edit_Functions );
  use vars qw( @Edit_Functions );
@Edit_Functions =
      # for all objects
                                cts
\&Handle_Unknown,
\&Handle_Display,
\&Handle_New,
\&Handle_Commit,
\&Handle_Edit,
\&Handle_Display,
\&Handle_Update,
       unknown =>
display =>
new =>
commit =>
       commit
                     *>
*>
*>
       edit
revert
        update
       H object specific handlers
@Action_Functions,
@Agent_Functions,
@Folder_Functions,
@Engine_Functions,
@Job_Functions,
  .XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit.pm XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Action.pm XXXXXXXXXXX
       $Id: Action.pm,v 1.15 1999/02/25 02:56:39 rt Exp $
      Desc: CPAT::Edit::Action - Action functions
```

```
package CPAT::Edit::Action;
# import stuff
use Strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT;:CGI;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
# export stuff
use vars qw( @ISA @EXPORT );
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw( Exporter );
@EXPORT = qw( @Action_Functions );
# setup
use vars qw( $Obj_Type @Action_Functions @Job_Attrs @Job_Attrs_ AH );
# type of our object
$Obj_Type = 'action';
# add our object to object list
push @Obj_Types, 'Action';
# special cgi action handlers
@Action_Functions =
                                                \&Handle_Del_Line,
\&Begin_Move,
\&End_Move,
\&Handle_Insert,
\&Finish_Insert.
       actdelline
       actoriline =>
actmvline =>
actmvline2 =>
actinsline =>
actinsline2 =>
    actinsline2
actjobsrch
                                                \&Search_For_Job,
# set up cg1 action handlers
SEdst_Map[$Ob]_Type) = \$Edst_Action;
$Commit_Map($Ob)_Type) = \$(Commit_Action;
$Update_Map($Ob)_Type) = \$(Update_Action;
$New_Map($Ob)_Type) = \$(New_Action;
 # all these need to be defined for each job (script line)
@Job_Attrs = qw/cn dn bg param rval map rmap/;
@Job_Attrs_ = map $_.'_', @Job_Attrs;
 # Functions
 sub Commit_Action {
  my Sobj=new CGI('');
  Sobj=>param('dn', ''.param('dn'));
  Sobj=>param('cn', ''.param('cn'));
  $obj=>param('formurl', ''.param('formurl'));
      my @param=split(/\s*,\s*/,param('param'));
if (@param) ($obj->param('param', @param);)
else ($obj->param('param', '');)
      # script
Sob)=>param("script',join ('',(map {
    (param("dn_S_"),'(',param("map_S_"),')',
        '(',param("map_S_"),')',param("bg_S_")?'&':'',';')
} O..param("len')=1));
      # create new action
if ( param('new') ) {
    Sobj->param('type', ''.Canonical_Type(param('type')));
       W write to LDAP & redisplay
Put_Obj(obj=>Sobj, new=>''.param('new'));
Display_DN( param('dn') );
   sub New_Action (
  param('len', 0);
        &Update_Action();
  sub Handle_Insert {
  my Snum = shift;
  param('i_to', Snum);
  my Sjoben = param('i_en');
  if (!Sjoben) {
           &Job_Search_Page();
        else (
           &Search_For_Job();
```

```
sub Finish Insert (
   ub Finish_insert (
my Ssrnum = shift;
my Ssrnum = haft;
my Sinsrtnum = param('i_to');
my Sjobdn = param('i_res_dn_Ssrnum");
my (Sjob) = Get_Obj(dn=>''.Sjobdn, scope=>$Scope(base));
    grep param("1_${_}\_", $job->param($__)),qw(cn dn param rval);
&Insert_Line($insrtnum);
&Update_Action();
center (table
                              {{td(['Job Name:', textfield(-name=>'1_cn', -size=>40)}),
td(['Base DR:', textfield(-name=>'1_dn', -size=>40)]),
td(['Scope:', popup_menu('1_scope', \@Scope_Text)])
                              submit('s_actjobsrch', 'Search'),
          Hide_All_Vars('i_cn')
eres of ole( No matching entries locald;)
print CGI Page
(STitle, 'Found '.scalar @res.' matches',
Form Results List((cglact=>'actinsline2', px=>'l_res_'), @res),
Hide_All_Vars('l_scope', 'l_cn', 'l_dn'),
  # TODO:
   # should still check and fix up syntax of fields
  w should still theek and fix up syntax of fields
sub Update Action {
  my Sret = '';
  my Slen = param('len');
  my Slen = param('len');
  my Gi, %ap, @jp, %jp, %jpd, Sjcn, Sname, Sval);

      # reread all jobs
for( Si=0; Si<Slen; Si++) {
    my (Sjob) = Get COb;(dn=>''.param("dn_Si"), scope=>$Scope{base}, type=>'job');
    if (Sjob) (grep param("S{_1_Si",Sjob->param(S_1),qw(cn param rval);})
          else (
              param("cn_$1",'UNKNOWN');
               param("param $i", '');
$ret .= "Could not retrieve job $i [ ".param("dn_$i").' ]'.br;
         }
      # build action param hash - for quick access
grep $ap($_}=1, @ap;
       # check all params of all jobs are
# mapped to something in action params
for( $i=0; $i<$len; $i++)</pre>
               @jp = split(/,\s*/, param("map_$1"));
tjp = ();
sjpd = ();
sjpd = ();
sjcn = param("cn_$1");
grep $jpd($_!++,param("param_$1");
               for (@3p) (
                       (@jp) {
    ($name, $val) = /(.*?)\s*=\s*(.*)/;
    ($jpd($name)) or $ret.="No parameter [ $name ] in job [ $i:$jcn ]".br;
    for ($val =- /\<<(.*?)>/g) [
        ($ap($_}) or $ret.="No action parameter [ $__] referenced from parameter [ $name ] in job [ $i:$jcn ]".br;
                       $jp($name) = $val;
               }
@jp = param("param_$1");
for (@jp) {
    next if (exists $jp($_] }] exists $ap($_]);
    next if (/^\s*$/);
    Sret .= "Parameter [ $_] of job [ $1:$jcn ] does not have a value".br;
        # check all returns of all jobs are
# mapped to something in action params
for( $i=0; $i<$len; $i++)</pre>
               @jp = split(/,\s*/, param("rmap_$1"));
%jp = ();
%jpd = ();
%jcn = param("cn_$1");
grep $jpd($_!++,param("rval_$1");
                for (@jp) {
                        ($name, $val) = /(.*?)\s*=\s*(.*)/;
```

```
(Sap(Sname)) or Sret.="No action parameter [ Sname ] for job return [ Si:Sjcn ]".br;
for (Sval =- /\*<(.~?)>/g) {
   ($)pd($_)) or Sret.="No job return [ $_ ] referenced for action parameter [ Sname ] in job { Si:Sjcn ]".br;
                  Sjp(Sname) = $val;
   # return string of errors (html format)
if ( $ret ne '' )
          $ret = comment('Errors') . p . font
((-color=>'red'),
                     b('Errors:'), blockquote($ret)
                  ) . P;
   &Display_Action($ret);
# errors (if any) may be passed as the first arg
&Update_Action();
sub Parse_Script |
my Sacript = shift,
my @lines = split(/\s*;\s*/, Sacript);
param("len', S%lines+1);
my Si = 0;
my (Sjob, Smap,Srmap);
for( @lines ) {
    /\s*(.*?)\s*(\(\s*(.**)\s*\))(\(\s*(.*?)\s*\))?)?\s*(\6)?\s*$/;
param("dn_Si", Si);
    S7 && param("bg_Si", 'on');
    param("map_Si", ''.S4);
    param("map_Si", ''.S6);
    Si++;
}
 sub Handle_Del_Line {
  my Snum = shift;
  &Delete_Line(Snum);
  &Update_Action();
  sub Begin_Move (
  my $num = shift;
  param('m_from', $num);
  &Print_Move_Page($num);
  sub End_Move {
  my Snum = shift;
  my Sfrom = param('m_from');
  my Sfrom = Snum;
  my Slen = param('len');
      $to-- if ( $to > $from );
      # save off the line (used by insert)
grep param("1_$_", param("$_$from")), @Job_Attrs_;
      &Delete_Line($from);
&Insert_Line($to);
&Update_Action();
  # delete a line from script
# line number passed as first arg
sub Delete Line {
    my Sn = shift:
    my Slen = param('len');
    my (Si, Sj);
      # delete the line
grep Delete("$_$n"), @Job_Attrs_;
       # move up lines following the line
```

```
for ($i=$n+1; $1<$len; $1++)
       for (0Job_Attrs_) {
    param("$_$)", param("$_$1"));
    Delete("$_$1"1;
  # update script length
  param('len', $len):
# insert a line into script at location passed as first arg
# contents of the line is passed as i_* parameters of CGI
# Insert_Line will delete i_* parameters at the end
sub Insert Line (
  my $n = shift;
  my $len = param('len');
  my ($1, $7);
  # move down lines following line $n
for(Si=$len-1; Si>=$n; $i--)
    # insert the line and clean up 1_* params
  for (@Job_Attrs_) (
  param("$_$n", param("1_$_"));
  Delete("1_$_");
  # update script length
$len++;
param('len', $len);
sub Action_Info_Table {
   my @ret =
   (comment('Action Info table'),
      center
       11.
 sub Editable_Script (
  my $len = param('len');
  my $i;
   push escript, td
            ({$1,
              textfield(-name=>"map_$i",-size=>16).br.
font({size=>-1},'Params: '.(join(', ', param("param_$i")))),
               textfield(-name=>"rmap_$1",-size=>8).br.
font({size=>-1},'Returns: '.{join(', ', param("rval_$1")))},
               submit("s_actinsline_$1", 'Insert'),
submit("s_actmvline_$1", 'Move'),
submit("s_actdelline_$1", 'Delete'),
   push @script, td([-colspan=>$#hdrs+1],
                           center(submit("s_actinsline_$len", $H(insert))));
```

```
sub Action_Buttons {
  my Gret =
     (comment('Action Buttons'),
      p,table ({-width=>'100%'},Tr
        td(supmatt('s_update', 'Update View')),
td(l-align=>'center'), submatt('s_commat', 'Commat Action')),
td((-align=>'right'), submatt('s_revert', 'Revert Action'))
    );
sub Action_Hidden_Vars {
  my Slen = param('len');
  my Si;
  my Chidden vars;
  # global hidden vars
push @hidden_vars, hidden('len'), hidden('dn'), hidden('type'), hidden('new');
  # script hidden vars
for( $i=0; $i<$len; $i++)</pre>
       for {@Job_Attrs_} {
   next if (/^bg_$/); # bg is a checkbox in editable script
   next if (/^map_$/); # map is editable
   next if (/^map_$/); # rmap is editable
   push @hidden_vars, hidden("$_$1");
  my @ret = join("\n", (comment('Hidden Vars'), @hidden_vars));
# move from is passed as first arg
sub Movable_Script {
   my Sn = shift;
my Slen = param('len');
   my $1;
   my escript;
my splace = 'Place Here';
my scancel = 'Cancel Move';
   push 0script, th([SH(num), SH(job), SH(map), SH(rmap)]); for( Si=0; Si<Slen; Si++)
         if ( $1 -- $n ) {
               (S1 == Sn);
push @script;
td((-colspan=>4, -align=>'center');
submit("s_update", Scancel));
td((-bgcolor=>'yellow');
                   [$1, Fill(param("cn_$1")), Fill(param("map_$1")), Fill(param("rmap_$1")));
         elsif ( $1 == $n+1 ) (
               e {
    push @script,
    td([-colspan=>4, -align=>'center'],
        submit("s_actmvline2_$1", $place)),
    td([$1, Fill(param("cn_$1")),Fill(param("map_$1")), Fill(param("rmap_$1"))]);
    my Gret =
        (comment('Movable Script'),
  table({-cellspacing=>5, -cellpadding=>10, -border=>5), Tr([@script])),
  1:
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Action.pm XXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Agent.pm XXXXXXXXXXX
      $Id: Agent.pm, v 1.4 1999/02/25 02:10:38 rt Exp $
     Desc: CPAT::Edit::Agent - Agent functions
```

```
package CPAT::Edit::Agent;
w import strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
# export stuff
use vars qw( @ISA @EXPORT );
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw( Exporter );
@EXPORT = qw( @Agent_Functions );
 use vars qw( $Obj_Type @Agent_Functions );
# type of our object
$Obj_Type = 'agent';
# add our object to object list
push @Obj_Types, 'Agent';
 # no special cgr actions @Agent_Functions * ():
 % set up cg1 action handlers
SEdit_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Edit_Agent;
SCommit_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Commit_Agent;
SUpdate_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Display_Agent;
SNew_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Display_Agent;
  # Functions
 sub Edit Agent {
  my Sobj = shift;
  Delete all();
  grep { param($_, ''.Sobj->param($_)); } qw/ dn cn type /;
  &Display_Agent();
 sub_Display_Agent {
  my $comments = shift;
    {{td(["Agent Name:", textfield(-name=>"cn", -size=>40)})}}},
                        table
                        (Tr
         sub Commit_Agent {
  my $obj=new CGI('');
     Sobj=>param('dn', ''.param('dn'));
Sobj=>param('cn', ''.param('cn'));
      # create new agent
if (param('new') ) |
        $obj->param('type', Canonical_Type(param('type')));
     # write to LDAP & redisplay
Put_Obj(obj=>$obj, new=>''.param{'new'});
Display_DN( param('dn') );
  IXXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Agent.pm XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Engine.pm XXXXXXXXXXXX
   # SId: Engine.pm,v 1.4 1999/02/25 02:11:34 rt Exp $
   # Desc: CPAT::Edit::Engine - Engine functions
   package CPAT::Edit::Engine;
   # import stuff
   use CPAT;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
   use CGI qw/:standard center/;
   # export stuff
use vars qw( @ISA @EXPORT );
   require Exporter;
```

```
@ISA = qw( Exporter );
@EXPORT = qw( @Engine_Functions );
use vars qw( $Obj_Type @Engine_Functions );
# type of our object
$Obj_Type = 'engine';
# add our object to object list
push @Obj_Types, 'Engine';
 # no specia: cg1 actions
@Engine_Functions = ();
W set up cg1 action handlers
SEdit_Map(SOb] Type} = \&Edit_Engine;
SCommit_Map(SOb] Type} = \&COmmit_Engine;
SUpdate_Map(SOb)_Type} = \&Display_Engine;
SNew_Map(SOb)_Type) = \&Display_Engine;
 # Functions
www.sobj = shift;

Delete_all();

grep ( param(s_, ''.Sobj->param(s_)); ) qw/ dn cn type /;

my @actdn = Sobj->param('actiondn');

my Snum = S#actdn + 1;

param('num', Snum);

my $1:

for (Si=0; Si<Snum; Si++) (

    param("actiondn_51", Sactdn{Si});

}</pre>
     &Display_Engine();
 sub Display_Engine
    my Scomments = shift;
    (Tr ({td(['Engine Name:', textfield(-name=>'cn', -size=>40)]}})),
table
         sub Commit_Engine {
  my $obj=new CGI('');
     Sobj~>param('dn', ''.param('dn'));
Sobj~>param('cn', ''.param('cn'));
     # actiondn
     my Snum = param('num');
if ( $num == 0 ) { Sobj->param('actiondn', ''); }
     else (
my @actdn = ();
         my $1;
for ($1=0; $1<$num; $1++) {
  push @actdn, param("actiondn_$1"),
         Soby->param('actiondn', @actdn);
      # create new engine
if ( param('new') ) {
    Sobj->param('type', Canonical_Type(param('type')));
      # write to LDAP & redisplay
Put_Obj(obj=>Sobj, new=>''.param('new'));
Display_DN( param('dn') );
  I;
XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Engine.pm XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Folder.pm XXXXXXXXXXX
      $Id: Folder.pm, v 1.9 1999/02/25 02:12:43 rt Exp $
   # Desc: CPAT::Edit::Folder - Folder functions
   package CPAT::Edit::Folder;
   # import stuff
   use Strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
```

```
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
# export stuff
use vars qw(@ISA @EXPORT);
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw( Exporter);
@EXPORT = qw( @Folder_Functions);
# setup
use vars qw( $Obj_Type @Folder_Functions );
# type of our object
$Obj_Type = 'folder';
# add our object to object list
push @Obj_Types, 'Folder';
 # no special cgl actions
@Folder_Functions = ():
# set up cg1 action handlers
SEdit_Map($Ob]_Type} = \4Edit_Folder;
$Commit_Map($Ob]_Type} = \$CDisplay_Folder;
$Update_Map($Ob)_Type} = \$Display_Folder;
$New_Map($Ob)_Type} = \$Display_Folder;
 # Functions
 sub Edit_Folder
   my $obj = shift;
Delete_all();
grep { param($_, ''.$obj->param($_)}; } qw/ dn cn type /;
4Display_folder();
 }
sub Dispiay_Folder {
    my Scomments = shift;
print CGI_Page
    (STitle, 'Editing '.font({color=>'blue'}, param('cn'}),
    Scomments, p,
    center(table
                       (Tr
                        ({td(('Folder Name:', textfield(-name=>*cn', -size=>40)})))),
table
(Tr
         sub Commit_Folder {
  my $obj=new CGI('');
    # dn, cn
Sobj->param('dn', ''.param('dn')):
Sobj->param('cn', ''.param('cn'));
    # write to LDAP & redisplay
Put_Obj(obj=>Sobj, new=>''.param('new'));
Display_DN( param('dn') );
  XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Folder.pm XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Job.pm XXXXXXXXXX
     $Id: Job.pm,v 1.11 1999/02/25 02:13:54 rt Exp $
  # Desc: CPAT::Edit::Job - Job functions
  package CPAT::Edit::Job;
   # import stuff
  # import stuff
use strict;
use CPAT;
use CPAT::CGI;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CPAT::Edit::Main;
use CGI qw/:standard center/;
  # export stuff
use vars qw( @ISA @EXFORT );
require Exporter;
@ISA = qw( Exporter );
@EXFORT = qw( @Job_Functions );
   # secup
   use vars qw(@Job_Functions $Obj_Type );
```

```
# type of our object
$Obj_Type = 'job';
# add our object to object list
push @Obj_Types, 'Job';
# no special cg1 actions
@Job_Functions = ();
# set up cg1 action handlers
SEdit_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Edit_Job;
SCommit_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Commit_Job;
SUpdate_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Display_Job;
SNew_Map($Obj_Type) = \&Display_Job;
 # Functions
 sub Commit_Job {
  my $objenew CGI(*');
      # dn, cn, agent and command
Sobj=>param('dn', ''.param('dn'));
Sobj=>param('cn', ''.param('cn'));
Sobj=>param('agentdn', ''.param('agentdn'));
Sobj=>param('command', ''.param('command'));
       # param
      my deparamesplit(/\s*,\s*/.param('param'));
Sobj->param('param', (@param)?deparam:'');
       my @rvai=split(/\s*,\s*/,param('rval'));
Sobj=>param('rval', (@rval)?@rval:'');
       # create new job
if ( param('new') ) {
    Sobj->param('type', Canonical_Type(param('type')));
       # write to LDAP & redisplay
Put_Obj(obj=>$obj, new=>''.param('new'));
Display_DN( param('dn') );
  sub Edit Job {
   my $job = shift;
   Delete_all();
   param('dn', $job>param('dn'));
   param('cn', $job>param('cn'));
   param('type', $job>param('type'));
   param('param', join(", ", $job>param('param')));
   param('tval', join(", ", $job>param('rval')));
   param('agentdn', $job>>param('agentDN'));
   param('command', $job>>param('command'));
   Display Job();
         Display_Job();
  sub Display_Job (
my Scomments = shift;
print CGI Page
  ( STitle, 'Editing '.font({color=>'blue'}, param('cn')),
  p, font({-color=>'red'}, Scomments),
  p, table
  (Tr
   ({Ed('Job Name:', textfield(-name=>'cn', -size=>60)}),
        td({'Job Nh:', Fill(param('dn'))}),
        td({'Agent DN:', textfield(-name=>'agentdn', -size=>60)}),
        td({'Command:', textfield(-name=>'command', -size=>60)}),
        td({'Params:', textfield(-name=>'param', -size=>60)}),
        td({'Returns:', textfield(-name=>'rad', -size=>60)})
    }
}
                           ])),
table
                    p, table
({-width=>'100%'}, Tr
{td(!-align=>'left'), submit('s_commit', 'Commit Job')),
    td(!-align=>'right'), submit('s_revert', 'Revert Job'))),
hidden('type'), hidden('dn'), hidden('new')
     XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Job.pm XXXXXXXXXX
      XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/perl/CPAT/Edit/Main.pm XXXXXXXXXX
           $Id: Main.pm, v 1.12 1999/02/25 02:01:34 rt Exp $
       # Desc: CPAT::Edit::Main - Main functions
      package CPAT::Edit::Main;
       # import stuff
       use strict;
      use CPAT;
      use CPAT::CGI;
      use CGI gw/:standard center/;
```

```
# export stuff
Display_Obj STitle
# Functions
 sub Handle_Display {
    my $dn;
if ( @_ ) ( $dn = param('dn_'.$_{0}); )
else ( $dn = param('dn'); }
Display_DN($dn);
 sub Display_DN {
  my $dn = shift;
     # get the object
my ($obj) = Get_Obj(dn=>''.$dn, scope=>$Scope{base});
$obj or die("Could not retrieve object at dn | $dn ]");
     Display_Obj( $obj );
  sub Display_Obj {
my $obj = shift;
     # check that we have handler defined
my Stype = Sobj->param('type');
defined SEdit_Map(Stype) | |
die("No edit handler defined for type [ $type ]");
      W run the handler
my $subname = $Edit_Map{$type};
&$subname{$obj};
  sub Handle_New {
    # figure out dn
    my Sdn = param('dn');
    if ( Sdn !~ /SBaseDNS/ |:
        Sdn !~ /^objid=\w+,/ ) { die("Malformed dn [ Sdn ]"); }
      # Check to see if the object already exists
my ($0) = Get_Obj(dn=>''.$dn, scope=>$$cope(base), safe=>1);
if ( ref $0 ) = { die("Object at dn [ 5dn } exists"); }
if ( $0 := /no such object/1 ) { die( 'Error Message: '.$0 ); }
      # Ok, it's safe to make new object
param('new', '1');
      # check that we have handler defined
my Stype = Canonical_Type(param('type'));
defined SNew_Map(Stype) | !
die("No new handler defined for type [ Stype ]");
      # run the handler
my $subname = $New_Map($type);
4$subname();
       ib Handle_Commit {
    my Stype = Canonical_Type(param('type'));
    defined $Commit_Map($type) ||
        die("No commit handler defined for type [ $type }");
        # run the handler
       my $subname = $Commit Map($type);
&$subname();
   # Nothing found
```

APPENDIX A SOURCE CODE LISTING

```
die('No matching entries found') if !@res;
   # Multiple entries found - display selection list
if (S#res > 0) {return Output_Search_Results(@res);}
   # Unique entry found - display it
Display_Obj( $res{0});
sub Handle_Update {
  my $type = Canonical_Type(param('type'));
  defined $Update_Map($type) ||
   die("No update_handler defined for type [ $type ]");
    # run the handler
     my Ssubname = SUpdate_Map(Stype);
    &$subname();
sub Handle_Unknown {
  Delete_all();
  param('dn', $BaseDN);
  &Print_Entrance_Page();
 sub Print_Entrance_Page {
   print CGI_Page
   (STitle, 'Welcome to Edit Object',
   'Please specify search criteria for the object',
   'you would like to edit', br,
   b(em('Note:')), 'you do not have to fill out all fields.', "\n",
   center(fable)
          center(table
                         able
{{cellpadding=>5}, Tr
{{td{('Object Name:', textfield{-name=>'cn', -size=>40}}),
    td{{Fill{'Object Type:', br, font{(color=>'red', size=>'-l'),
        '(required)')},
                               popup_menu('type', \\( \)(0b)_Types\\\)),
td(\{Fill('Base DN:', br, font(\( (\)(color=>\)'required', \);
textfield(-name=>\'dn', -size=>40\\)),
                             td({'Scope:', popup_menu('scope', \@Scope_Text)})
})
                          i)
), p,
table
({width=>'754'}, Tr
(td(submit('s_new', 'New')),
td((align=>'right'), submit('s_edit', 'Edit'))
         );
  sub Output_Search_Results (
my @res = @_:
print CGI_Page(STitle,
                                        'Found '.($#res+1).' matches. '.
'Information as of '. scalar localtime,
Form_Results_List(@res),
   sub Hide_All_Vars {
  my @hidden_vars;
  my *skip = (),
  for (@_) {
    Sskip($_! = 1;
       for (param) {
          or (parami; next if (/^s_/); # do not pass submit vars next if (exists $skip($_)); # skip vars passed as args push @hidden_vars, hidden("$_");
       my @ret = join("\n",comment('Hidden Vars'),@hidden_vars);
    # engine log file
log=/share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/log
       engine's DN and password
     #bdn=objid=enginel, objid=TOP, o=NONE
     #bpw=helloworld
     # subtree to service
servicedn=objid=TOP, o=NONE
     XXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/cfg XXXXXXXXXX
     XXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/cfg XXXXXXXXXX
     # system config
cfg=/share/Kiki/WF/prod/syscfg
      # agent log file
```

APPENDIX A SOURCE CODE LISTING

```
log=/share/Kiki/WF/prod/agent/log
# agent's record
servicedn=objid=agntl, objid=TOP, o=NONE
# agent's DN and password #bdn=objid=agent1, objid=TOP, o=NONE #bpw=helloworld
 OBJS = Pipe_IO.o Job_Run.o child.o AgentD.o BINARIES = agentd
 # Major targets
all: cleanup ${BINARIES}
release: all
 cp agentd ${BINDIR}
agentd: ${OBJS}
 # Objects
Pipe_IO.o: Pipe_IO.h
AgentD.o: AgentD.h Job_Run.h
Job_Run.o: Job_Run.h Pipe_IO.h
child.o: AgentD.h
  # Cleanup targets
 # Cleanup -
cleanup:
rm +f *~ core
  OBJS = EngineD.o
BINARIES = engined
  # Major targets
all: cleanup S(BINARIES)
release: all
  cp engined ${BINDIR}
engined: ${OBJS}
   # Objects
   EngineD.a: EngineD.h
   # Cleanup targets
   cleanup:
                  rm -f °- core
   clean: cleanup
    rm -f *.o ${BINARIES}
   XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/engine/Makefile XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/ui/Makefile XXXXXXXXXX # SId: Makefile,v 1.11 1999/02/13 19:56:59 root Exp S
   BINARIES = get_obj run_action update_obj move_obj
   # Major targets
ail: cleanup ${BINARIES}
release: all
                   all

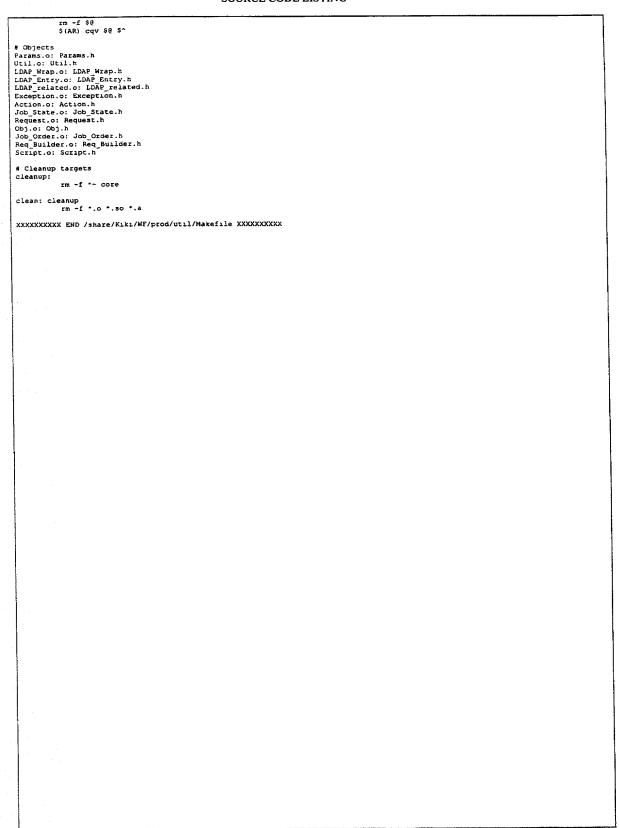
cp get_obj ${BINDIR}

cp run_action ${BINDIR}

cp update_obj ${BINDIR}

cp move_obj ${BINDIR}
    # Cleanup targets
                   rm -f *~ core
    clean: cleanup
    rm -f *.o ${BINARIES}
    XXXXXXXXXX END /share/Kiki/WF/prod/uti/Makefile XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX BEGIN /share/Kiki/WF/prod/util/Makefile XXXXXXXXXX # $Id: Makefile,v 1.12 1999/02/15 07:25:07 rt Exp 5
    OBJS = Exception.o LDAP_related.o Util.o Params.o LDAP_Entry.o
OBJS += LDAP_Wrap.o Obj.o Job_State.o Request.o Job_Order.o Action.o
OBJS += Script.o Req_Builder.o
    # Major targets
all: cleanup libwf.a
release: all
                    cp libwf.a ${LIBDIR}
     # Util library
libwf.a: $(OBJS)
```

APPENDIX A SOURCE CODE LISTING



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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. A system to coordinate the execution of a plurality of separate target computer systems to effectuate a process, the system comprising:
- (a) a core system for receiving a request by a user to effectuate the process, the request including user data upon which it is desired to effectuate the process and an indication of an action corresponding to the process; and
- (b) the core system further including a centralized execution controller that controls and coordinates execution of the target computer systems based on the user data and execution rules corresponding to the indicated action, thereby accomplishing effectuation of the process.
 - 2. The system of claim 1, wherein:
- (a) the target computer systems do not communicate with each other about the execution thereof.
 - 3. The system of claim 1, wherein:
- (a) the core system includes an authenticator that authenticates the user and determines, based on the authentication, whether the user is authorized for the process; and
- (b) the execution controller operates in part based on the authorization determination.
 - 4. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the system further comprises:
- (i) a monitor that monitors execution of the target computer systems and logs monitoring results thereof; and
- (ii) a log processor that processes the monitoring results based on a query from the user.

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- 5. The system of claim 1, wherein:
- (a) the core system includes a memory that holds, in a non-volatile manner, a state of execution of the target computer systems; and
- (b) the core system operates based on the state of execution stored inthe memory.
 - 6. The system of claim 1, and further comprising:
 - (a) a configurator that receives indications of process definition information from a developer and provides the execution rules based on the process definition information.
 - 7. The system of claim 6, wherein:
 - (a) the configurator displays to the developer a plurality of possible indications of the process definition information; and
 - (b) at least some of the indications received by the configurator from the developer are a subset of the plurality of possible indications displayed by the configurator.
 - 8. The system of claim 6, wherein:
 - (a) the configurator includes means for creating a user interface and relating the execution rules to the user interface; and
 - (b) the core system operates at least in part based on interaction by the user with the user interface.
 - 9. The system of claim 8, wherein:
 - (a) the user interface is a first user interface; and
 - (b) the configurator includes means for creating a second user interface based on at least a portion of the first user interface.

- 10. The system of claim 6, wherein:
 - (a) the process is a first process; and
- (b) the configurator includes means for providing at least some of the execution rules, for effectuating the first process, to effectuate the second process.

- 11. The system of claim 1, wherein the core system includes:
 - (a) a data store that stores the execution rules; and
- (b) an engine that operates on the stored execution rules to effectuate the process.

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- 12. The system of claim 11, wherein:
- (a) the data store further stores an indication of a state of execution of the target computers; and
 - (b) the engine further operates on the stored execution state.

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- 13. The system of claim 1, wherein:
- (a) the centralized execution controller comprises agent means, executing on the target computer systems, for causing the target computer systems to execute based on the execution rules to effectuate the process.

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- 14. The system of claim 13, wherein:
- (a) the agent means includes monitoring means for monitoring the execution of the target computer systems and for generating monitoring results thereof; and

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(b) the engine means operates at least in part based on the monitoring results.

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- 15. The system of claim 13, wherein:
- (a) at least one of the target computer systems executes an operating system; and
- (b) the agent means executing on that target computer system controls
 execution of the target computer system by making at least one system call to the operating system.
 - 16. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the core system includes a plurality of components; and
 - (b) the system further comprises a data store via which the components of the core system communicate.
 - 17. The system of claim 16, wherein:
 - (a) the core system includes a component that is a user interface for interaction with at least one user; and
 - (b) the user interface stores data into the data store based on actions of the user for communication with other components of the core system.
- 18. The system of claim 17, wherein the user interface further retrieves data from the data store for communicating the information to the user.
 - 19. The system of claim 1, wherein:
 - (a) the core system operates based on data objects; and
- (b) the system further comprises means for creating new data objects based on old data objects, whereby the old data objects are reusable.
 - 20. The system of claim 19, wherein:
 - (a) the data objects include jobs and job orders;
 - (b) the core system operates on the job orders; and
 - (c) the system includes means for creating the job orders based on the jobs.

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- 21. The system of claim 20, wherein:
 - (a) the data objects include actions;
 - (b) the actions are comprised of the jobs.
- 5 22. The system of claim 21, wherein:
 - (a) the actions are further comprised of user interface component templates;
 - (b) the data objects include user interface component templates; and
 - (c) the core system interacts with the user based at least in part on the user interface component templates.
 - 23. The system of claim 19, wherein:
 - (a) the data objects include actions and requests;
 - (b) the core system operates on the requests; and
 - (c) the system includes means for creating the requests based on the actions.
 - 24. The system of claim 19, wherein:
 - (a) the data objects include user interface component templates; and
 - (b) the core system interacts with the user based at least in part on the user interface component templates.
 - 25. A system to coordinate the execution of a plurality of separate target computer systems to effectuate a process, the system comprising:
 - (a) user interface means for receiving a request by a user to effectuate the process, the request including user data upon which it is desired to effectuate the process and an indication of an action corresponding to the process;
 - (b) engine means for generating a series of job orders based on the user data and execution rules corresponding to the indicated action; and
 - (c) agent means for causing execution of the target computer systems based on the job orders, thereby accomplishing effectuation of the process.

- 26. The system of claim 25, wherein:
- (a) the execution rules include target computer system dependent commands; and
- (b) the engine modifies the target computer dependent commands based on the user-supplied data and provides the modified target computer dependent commands to the agents so that the target computer systems accomplish the effectuation of the business process in a specific manner corresponding to the usersupplied data.
- 10 27. The system of claim 26, wherein:
 - (a) the modified target computer dependent commands are part of the job orders.
 - 28. The system of claim 26, wherein:
 - (a) the job orders include pointers to the modified target computer dependent commands.
 - 29. The system of claim 25, and further including:
 - (a) storage means for storing the actions and requests.
 - 30. The system of claim 25, and further including:
 - (a) storage means for storing the generated execution results and from which the generated execution results are accessible to the engine means.
- 25 31. The system of claim 29, wherein the storage means is a directory server.
 - 32. The system of claim 25, and further comprising:
 - (a) storage means for storing the request provided by the user.

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- 33. The system of claim 32, wherein:
- (a) the storage means is coupled to the engine means for storing the series of job orders; and
- (b) the storage means is further coupled to the agent means forproviding the job orders to the agent means.
 - 34. The system of claim 25, wherein:
 - (a) each action has corresponding to it:
 - (i) an input means into which requests from a user are stored before being provided to the engine means;
 - (ii) a job order storage means into which the job orders are stored; and
 - (iii) an output means into which status indicators are stored after attempted effectuation of the business process.
 - 35. The system of claim 34, wherein:
 - (a) the engine means includes:
 - (i) means for receiving the request from the input means corresponding to the action;
 - (ii) means for processing the request received from the input means to generate the job orders; and
 - (iii)means for providing the generated job orders to the job order storage means; and
- (b) the agent means includes means for receiving the generated joborders from the job order storage means.



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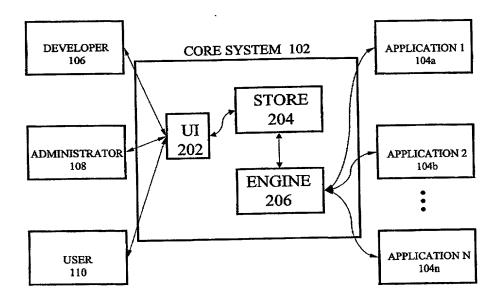
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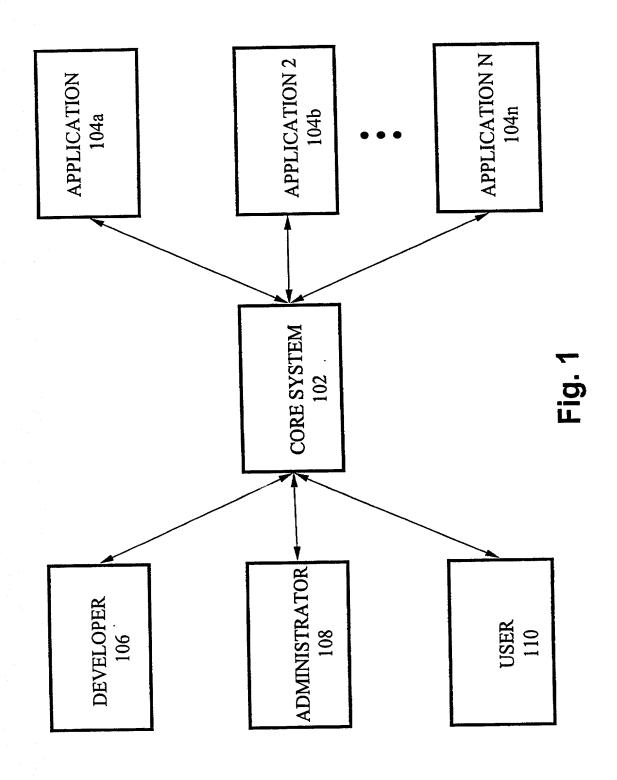
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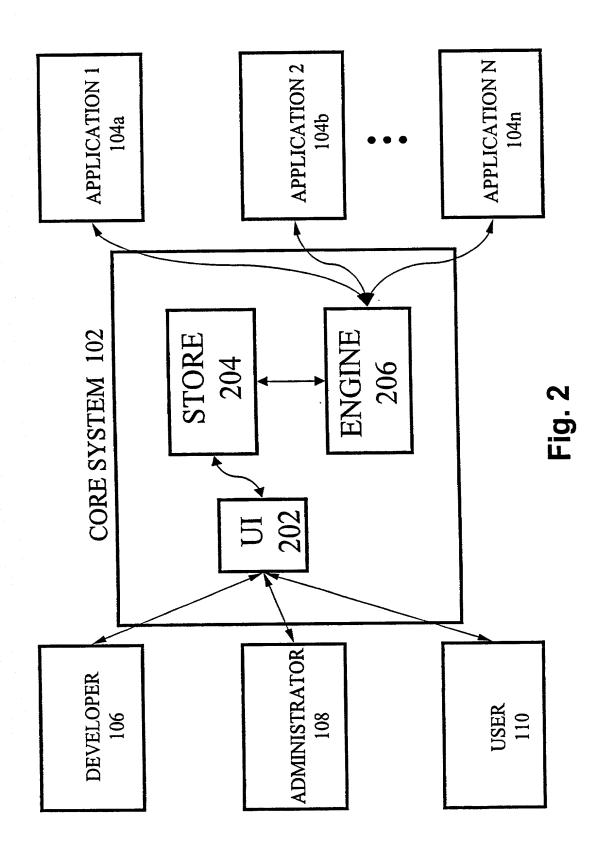
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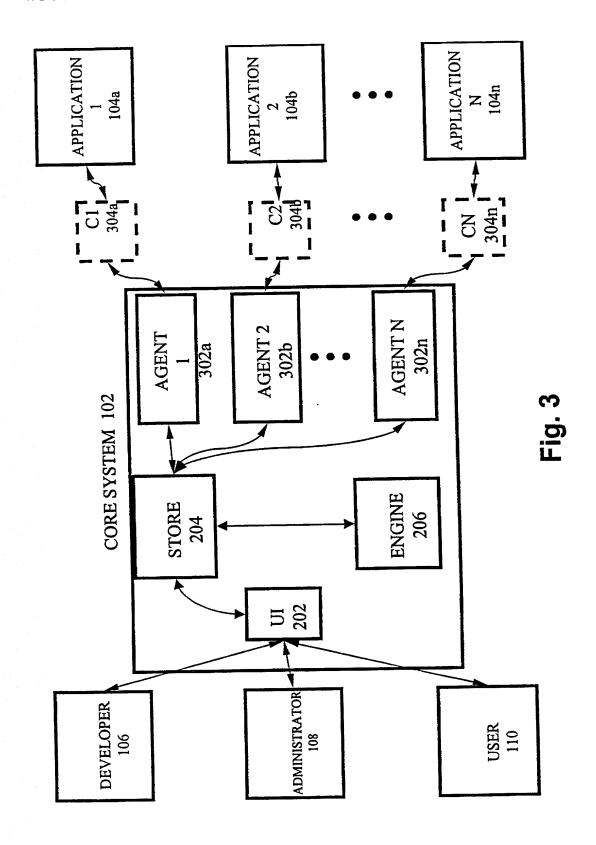


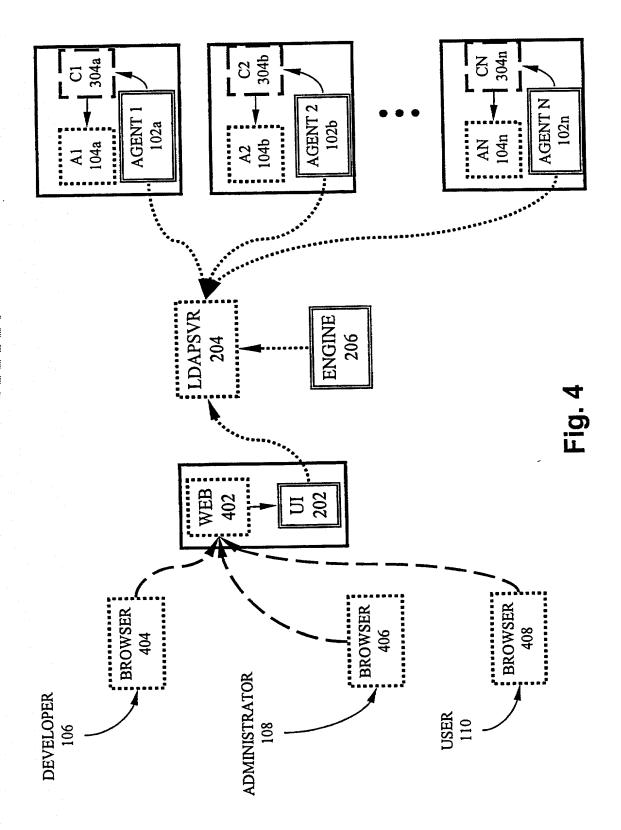
(57) Abstract: A system is provided to effectuate steps of a process such as a business process. A core system receives a request by a user to effectuate the process, along with user data upon which it is desired to effectuate the process. A coordinating system causes and coordinates execution of a plurality of target computer systems based on the indication of the action and user data, to accomplish effectuation of the process.

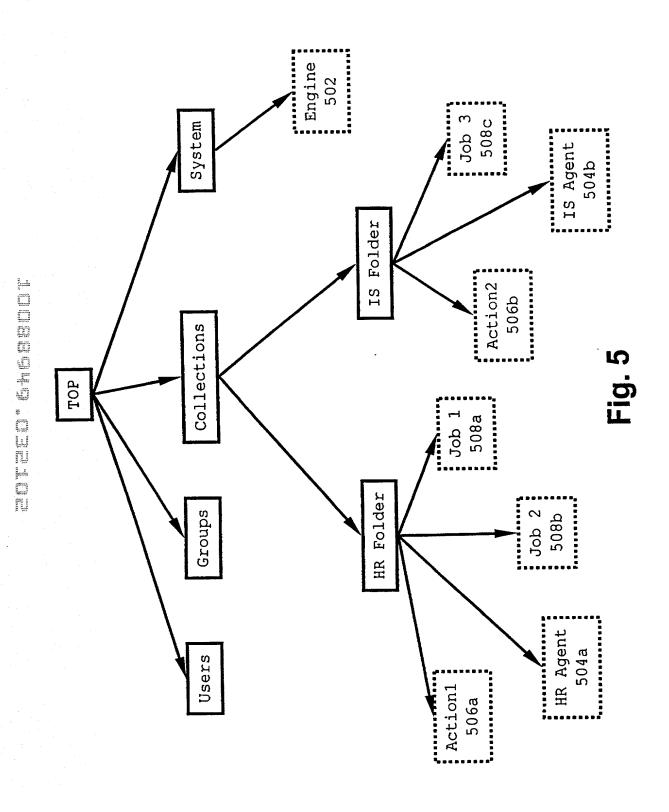
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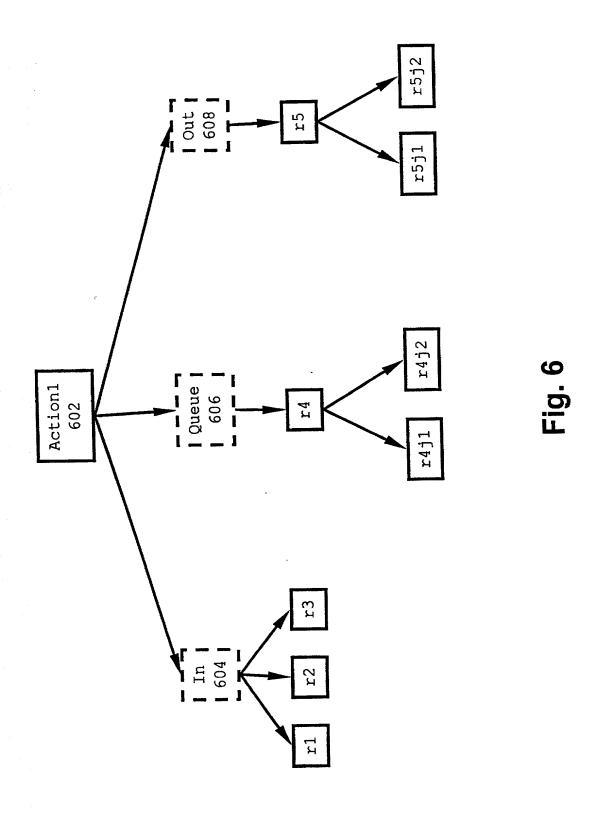


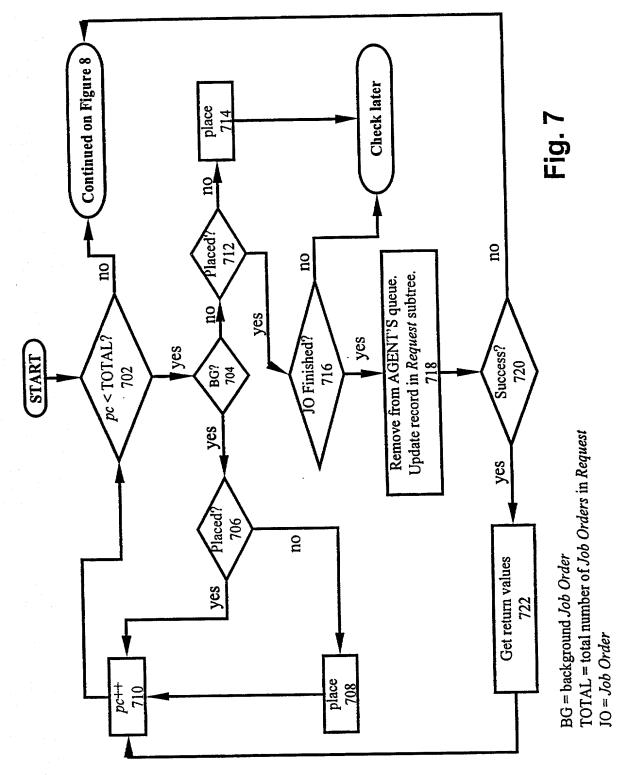


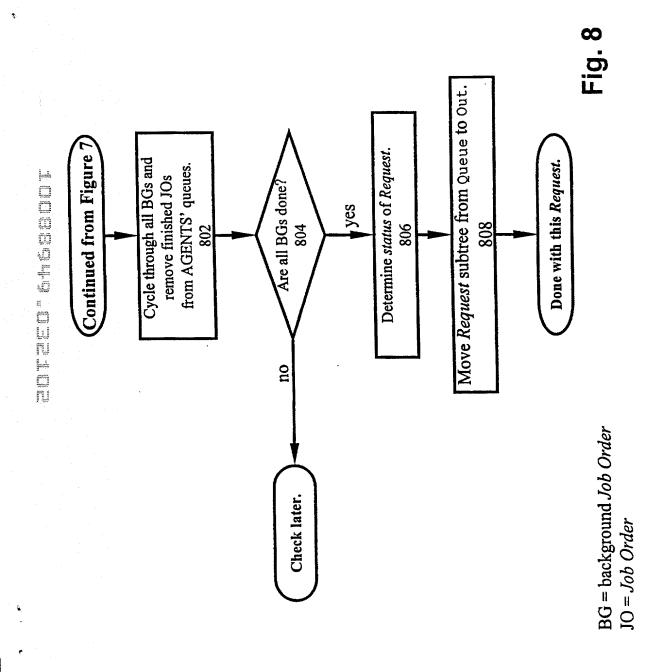












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PATENT Docket No. 514592000100

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DECLARATION FO	OR PATENT APPLICATION			ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
	PCT International Applications)			514592000100
(includes Reference to	FC I memadonal Applications)			
	rentor I hereby declare that:			
	ce, post office address and citizen			
invention e				
S F	YSTEM TO COORDINATE TH FFECTUATE A PROCESS (AM	IE EXECUTION OF A PLUR IENDED IN SEARCII REPO	ALITY OF SEPARAT RT)	E COMPUTER SYSTEMS TO
the specific	ation of which (check only one its	em below):		
	is attached hereto.			
Г	was filed as United States ap	plication		
	Serial No. To Be Assign on To Be Assigned, and was amended on * (ned		
. 9	was filed as PCT internation	al application		
	Number PCT/US00/266 on September 28, 2000			
amended b I acknowle Title 37 Cc I hereby cl inventor's America li	ate that I have reviewed and under y any amendment referred to about dge the duty to disclose information of the federal Regulations § 1.560 aim foreign priority benefits unde certificate or of any PCT international sted below and have also identified al application(s) designating at leatter having a filing date before the	ve. ion which is material to the exitation (b). Title 35 United States Code ional application(s) designating to below any foreign applications of the country other than the set one country other than the	amination of this applic § 119 of any foreign apg g at least one country of on(s) for patent or inven United States of Americ	ation in accordance with plication(s) for patent or her than the United States of tor's certificate or any PCT
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(if P	COUNTRY CT indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119
U.S.		60/156,809	September 29, 1999	₩ YES □ NO
				☐ YES ☐ NO
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Anna Petrovskaya

PATEN1 Docket No. 514592000100

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			Alto, California 9	4304-1018 FIRST GIVEN NAME		SECOND GIVEN NAME		
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ADE	POST OFFICE POST OFFICE ADDRESS ADDRESS 11655 Wildflower Cor		ss wer Court	Cupertino			California 95014 SECOND GIVEN NAME	
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